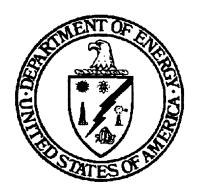
DOE/OR/21548-236 CONTRACT NO. DE-AC05-86OR21548

WSSRAP BUILDINGS CHARACTERIZATION - CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION REPORT

Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project Weldon Spring, Missouri

OCTOBER 1991 REV. 0



U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Operations Office Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project



Rev. No. 0	J	

Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project Contract No. DE-AC05-86OR21548

REPORT TITLE: WSSRAP Buildings Characterization - Chemical Characterization Report

APPROVALS

Marie E Me Scont Environmental Compliance Manager	10/15/81 Date
Environmental Safety & Health Manager	10-15-91 Date
Construction Management and Operations Manager	<u>/0- 23-9/</u> Date
Engineering Manager	10-22-9 Date
Deputy Project Director	10/24/91 Date
Project Director	$\frac{10/24/9}{\text{Date}}$

Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project

WSSRAP Buildings Characterization Chemical Characterization Report

Revision 0

October 1991

Prepared by

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for the

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Oak Ridge Operations Office
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ABSTRACT

The Weldon Spring Buildings Characterization Program has been undertaken by the U.S. Department of Energy in an effort to describe in great detail the physical, chemical and radiological characteristics of the Weldon Spring Chemical Plant. Knowledge of these characteristics is needed to ensure that factors that may complicate the demolition of the buildings, such as worker health and safety impacts or special waste management requirements, are considered during preparation of demolition plans. The chemical characterization was conducted to identify the types of chemical processes that took place in the buildings, and identify what systems and chemical residuals remain in the buildings. In addition, surfaces and process equipment that contained residual contamination were investigated to determine which residuals or contaminated surfaces require special handling or management as a hazardous chemical waste.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of investigations performed on the Weldon Spring Chemical Plant buildings, focusing on chemical characteristics.

The Weldon Spring Chemical Plant (WSCP) contained many complex chemical processing systems, chemical storage and distribution systems, and waste/by-product handling systems. These systems were designed to carry a variety of chemicals and wastes, some of which are hazardous to workers and/or the environment.

The chemical plant was shut down and left in "standby condition" in 1966. The systems were emptied, cleaned to the standard of "visibly clean", neutralized, and left in partially reassembled condition. This standard was achieved for most of the systems, based on this investigation. However, during previous remedial actions at the Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project (WSSRAP), several exceptions to the standard of "visibly clean" were observed. Some piping, tanks, and sumps were found to contain product or accumulations of water from leaking roofs. Past investigations also noted that many of the chemical systems were not clearly marked or identified, so the function or contents of the systems can not be readily recognized in the field. This combination of unknown or unquantified conditions was an obstacle to building dismantlement because the hazards that workers might be exposed to could not be controlled or prevented without additional information. The remnants of chemicals and radioactive materials in the piping, reaction vessels, sumps, and pits inside the buildings could also present major complications in the administration of demolition subcontracts, because unanticipated labor, equipment, and materials would be necessary to address previously unidentified residuals during the actual disassembly of the systems. Therefore, detailed and up-to-date information on the chemical systems was necessary to support plans to clean and dismantle the chemical plant buildings.

Historical records were studied to identify the systems and determine the types of materials that were present while the plant was in operation. During construction and operation of the plant, a color coding system was established to identify the content of pipelines in the chemical plant. A pipeline index symbol was used to identify the process and utility piping on the as-built drawings. The original Engineering Standard Specification for Pipeline Identification is reproduced in Section 1. Pipelines were identified during chemical characterization based on color coding, labeling, and by tracing the lines to their

Page 1 of

URANIUM



DIVISION

ENGINEERING STANDARD SPECIFICATION

Rev. 3 8-61

PIPELINE IDENTIFICATION

SD-1-1

A. SCOPE

This specification covers the identification of process and utility piping.

B. GENERAL

1. 201 HF Area and 202 HF Tank Farm Only

Steel piping in this area only shall be identified with a finish coat of #13655 yellow (Federal Standard No. 595 color) and 2 ft. bands of the following color spaced 4 ft. apart.

Contents	Additional Color		
AHF	Red		
Aqueous HF	Orange		
He venus White			
HF Safety System	Green		

2. All Other Areas

Steel piping shall be painted #16187 gray (Federal Standard No. 595 color). Non-ferrous piping shall not be painted. All piping, insulated, non-insulated, ferrous or non-ferrous shall be identified by both color banding tape and pipe markers of the same background colors shown in paragraph E. A wrap of banding tape shall be used on each side of the pipe marker. The name designation of the pipe marker shall face the direction from which it will be normally viewed.

C. MATERIALS

Banding tape and pipe markers may be obtained from the Mallinckrodt store-room at no cost.

1. Paint

Type of paint material is covered by another specification.

2. Banding Tape

Pressure sensitive, vinyl-cloth tape shall be W. H. Brady Co. "Pipe Banding Tape", 2 1/4 inches wide, or approved equal.

3. Pipe Markers

Pressure sensitive, vinyl-cloth pipe content lebels shall be W. H. Brady Co. "Pipe Markers" or approved equal. Letters shall be one inch high for pipes under 3"\$\operatorname{q}\$ and two inches high for pipes 3"\$\operatorname{q}\$ and above.

Page 2 of 2	URANIUM (Mallinckrodi) DIVISION	ENGINEERING STANDARD SPECIFICATION
Rev. 3 8-61	PIPELINE IDENTIFICATION	SD-1-1

D. IDENTIFICATION

1. Location

Banding tape and pipe content markers shall be located at the following places:

- a. On long runs, at 20 foot intervals indoors and 50 foot intervals outdoors
- b. In each room, a minimum of one marker.
- c. At points entering equipment or joining other pipes.
- d. At points entering or leaving a room or building.

E. SELECTION CHART

With the piping symbol shown on the Pipeline Index sheet, the correct banding tape color and pipe content marker can be selected from the chart below:

Pipeline Index		Background	Pipeline In	dex E	Background
Symbol	Contents	Color	Symbol	Contents	Color
A	Ammonia	Yellow	N	Nitrogen	Aluminum
AN	Al Nitrate	Purple	NA	Nitric Acid	Purple
CH	Lime Slurry	Purple	NAD	NA Drain	Purple
CO	Cutting Oil	Aluminum	NAR	NA Recov.	Purple
CT	Tower Water	Green	NAV	NA Vent	Purple
CW	Service Water	Green	NOK	Clear Aque. Uran.	Purple
CWD	Service Water		OK	Clear Aque. Uran.	Purple
	Drain	Green	PA	Plant Air	Blue
DA	Diss. Ammonia	Yellow	PC	Conveying	Aluminum
DS	Uran. Bearing		PW	Potable Water	Green
	Slurry	Purple	R	Uran. Free Slurry	Purple
DW	DI Water	Green	SA .	Sulphuric Acid	Purple
EG	Brine	Green	SC	Carbonate	Purple
F	Freon	Green	SH	Caustic	Purple
FG	Fuel Gas	Yellow	SL	Sump Liquor	Purple
FP	Precoat	Purple	SS	Sanitary Sewer	Green
FW	Fire Water	Red	SW	Soft Water	Green
HE	Inert Gas	Aluminum	TBP	TBP	Purple
HL.	Hydraulic Oil	Aluminum	TBX	Solvent	Purple
HO	Ho Off-Gas	Yellow	TBXV	Solvent Vent	Purple
HST	HP Steam	Orange	TO	Transformer Oil	Aluminum
HW	Hydraulic Water	_	TS	Treat Solv.	Purple
HXF & HXR	Hexane	Purple	TW	Temp. Water	Green
IA	Inst. Air	Blue	UNH	Clear Aque. Uran.	
KH	KOH	Purple	VA	Vac. Air	Blue
LC	Condensate	Orange	VC	Vac. Clean	Aluminum
LST	LP Steam	Orange	WW	Wash Water	Green
		_		∵	

origin and terminus to identify the systems served by each pipeline. Most of the information available on the WSCP facilities and their operation was very general, and did not provide the necessary level of detail. The information was developed during operation of the chemical plant and, though useful, it was outdated or did not accurately reflect present conditions.

New information was developed under this study to better describe the buildings and the chemical contamination that exists in each building.

This report contains a concise description of each building, and its chemical characteristics based on field investigations preformed under the *Buildings Characterization Work Plan* (MKF and JEG 1991). Under this plan, all accessible areas of the WSCP buildings were investigated. In some cases, the components of the buildings or systems could not be accessed for safety reasons, or because partial dissassembly of the building or system was the only means of gaining access to the system. These situations will be addressed during the building dismantlement projects.

This report is divided into three sections and arranged according to building demolition work packages. The chemical systems housed in each building, the chemicals used during operation of the facilities, observations on special conditions that are present, and analysis of chemical characteristics are described for each building. As-Built drawings, process flow diagrams, or floor plan sketches are included when necessary to illustrate the location or function of various systems.

Many buildings have sumps or pits that have retained or accumulated water during the years that the chemical plant has been idle. Most of the accumulated waste water has been analyzed and found to contain toxic metals above the established hazardous waste thresholds. Under current waste management plans, the waste water is to be managed as a hazardous waste. The characterization data for the sump waste water is summarized in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 RCRA Characteristics of Building Sumps

Building No.	Estimated Volume	RCRA Constituents	Demolition Package
101	10000	Non-RCRA	1
103	2000	Non-RCRA	1
105	1500	Non-RCRA	1
106	50	Hg, Se	1
108	500	Non-RCRA	1
201	4000	Pb, Hg	3
202	13000	Pb	1
301	50000	Pb	3
403	3000	Pb	2
404	5000	Pb, Hg	2
410	500	Pb, Se	2
413	500	As, Pb, Cr, Cd, Se	1
417	500	Pb, Cr	2
431	13000	Cr	2
432	50	Cr	2

2 DEMOLITION PACKAGE 1 BUILDINGS

2.1 Building/Area: Feed Preparation and Sampling Plant Building 101

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The feed preparation and sampling plant was designed for sampling and preparation of incoming yellow cake prior to processing in other buildings on site. Drums of feed material were received, weighed, opened, sampled, calcined (as needed), and repackaged in feed hoppers.

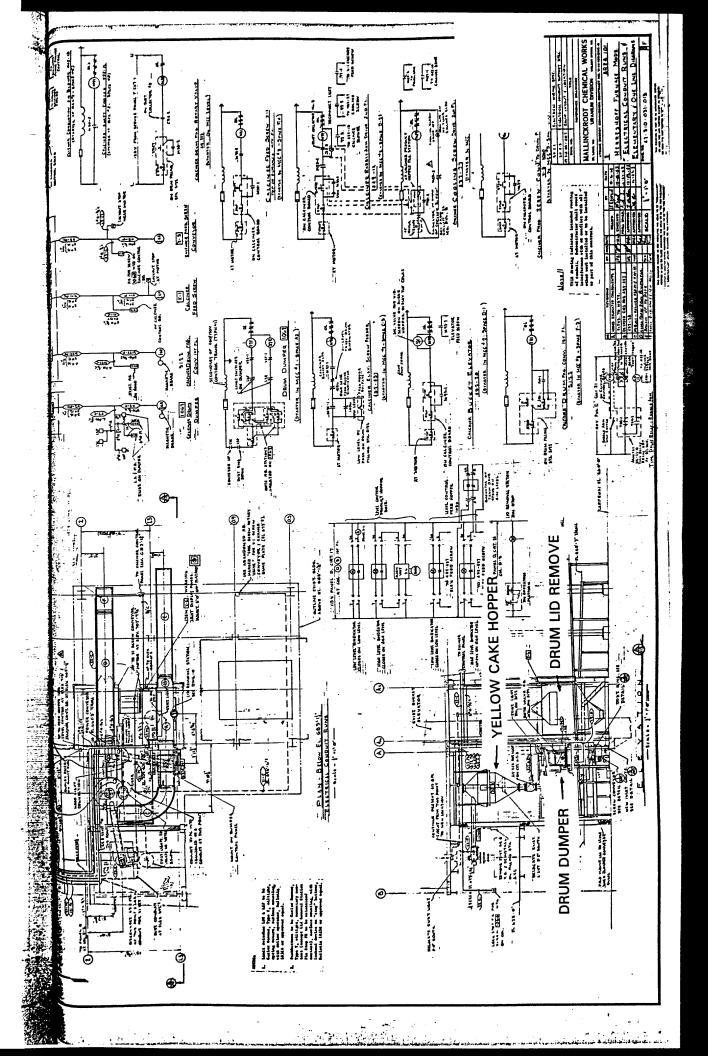
<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: The internals of this building were almost completely removed during plant retrofit activities which took place between 1967 and 1969. The remaining chemical-carrying equipment in this building consists of the calciner, several hoppers, a drum lid remover, and a drum dumper.

A calciner was provided to roast incoming ores, which removed ammonia or organic solvents prior to the acid digestion step in the process. Wastes in the form of sludges, floor sweepings, and off-specification uranium compounds may have been calcined to remove impurities and make the wastes amenable to reprocessing.

An in-house vacuum cleaning system is present in the calciner area. Other Piping remaining in this building was primarily for utilities, i.e. electrical conduit, steam, air, propane, and water.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste residues are not present in this building. Residues of yellow cake and uranium oxides are present in the calciner, hoppers, drum lid removal and drum dumper systems, and the vacuum cleaning system. These residues are easily detected by field geiger counter, and will be removed, encapsulated, or contained to prevent future release to the environment. The level of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) contamination in this building is under the 100 μg/100 cm² action level.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS: See the following drawing.



2.2 Building/Area: Refinery Tank Farm - Area 102A and B

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The refinery tank farm stored bulk chemicals for use in the chemical processes. The chemicals stored included nitric acid, tributyl phosphate, and hexane. These tanks were removed at plant shutdown, and are no longer present.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: Chemical systems are not present.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: There is one large tank (No. 0056), and another smaller tank (No. 0129) southeast of Building 413 included in area 102A and B. Tank No. 0056 held cooling tower water, and No. 0129 is a retired petroleum fuel tank. The water tank is empty and not suspect for RCRA waste residuals. The fuel tank has been vented to the atmosphere since plant shutdown and is empty. Proper disposition of the tank will be provided for during demolition.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS: None.

2.3 Building/Area: Digestion and Denitration - Building 103

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The digestion of uranium ore, denitration of highly purified uranyl nitrate, and the treatment of raffinate and sump wastes were the functions of Building 103.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: Building 103 contained two separate processes. The first process was digestion of uranium ore concentrates (U₃O₈ yellow cake) with 45% nitric acid. The product of digestion was an impure solution of uranyl nitrate (UO₂(NO₃)₂), or UNH. Salting agents such as ferric nitrate and aluminum nitrate were added to the digestate to improve extraction efficiency. This acidic solution was sent via overhead pipelines to Building 105 for refinement by solvent extraction and washing with distilled water. After refinement in Building 105, the product, a highly purified form of UNH, was referred to as OK Liquor. The OK Liquor was an aqueous liquid from the water-washing (stripping) phase of the refinement process. Trace amounts of hexane were likely to carry over into the aqueous phase during the stripping process. OK Liquor was returned to Building 103 via overhead pipelines for denitration. In this process, the OK Liquor was boiled to dryness in huge stainless steel kettles. A chemical conversion from UNH to UO₃ (Orange Oxide) took place in these kettles. The vapors, fumes, and mists evolved during this process were highly acidic,

and contained nitric acid and various nitrate compounds (primarily NO₂), with trace amounts of hexane. These vapors were entrained by fume hoods and sent to the nitric acid recovery system, Building 108, again via overhead pipelines.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: Only acid/base, salting agents (aluminum and ferric nitrate) and radioactive chemicals were used in this building. Most of the equipment associated with the digestion and denitration process has been removed from Building 103. There are four empty carbon steel tanks present in the sump liquor hold area, and seven empty stainless steel tanks in the feed adjustment/sump liquor concentration area. The internals of the carbon steel tanks have been tested and determined pH neutral, and nonradioactive on internal surfaces. The internals of the stainless steel tanks have been tested and determined pH neutral, and show varying levels of radioactivity on internal surfaces. Short sections of stainless steel piping are present in inaccessible locations in the acid digestion area. This piping appears to be open at both ends, but will be tested for pH once removed by the dismantlement contractor prior to placement in the material staging area (MSA).

Some air handling ductwork is present, and will require cleaning to remove loose radioactive particulate as part of the demolition of this building.

Two locations in this building were found to be in excess of the PCB cleanup threshold for low-contact restricted areas.

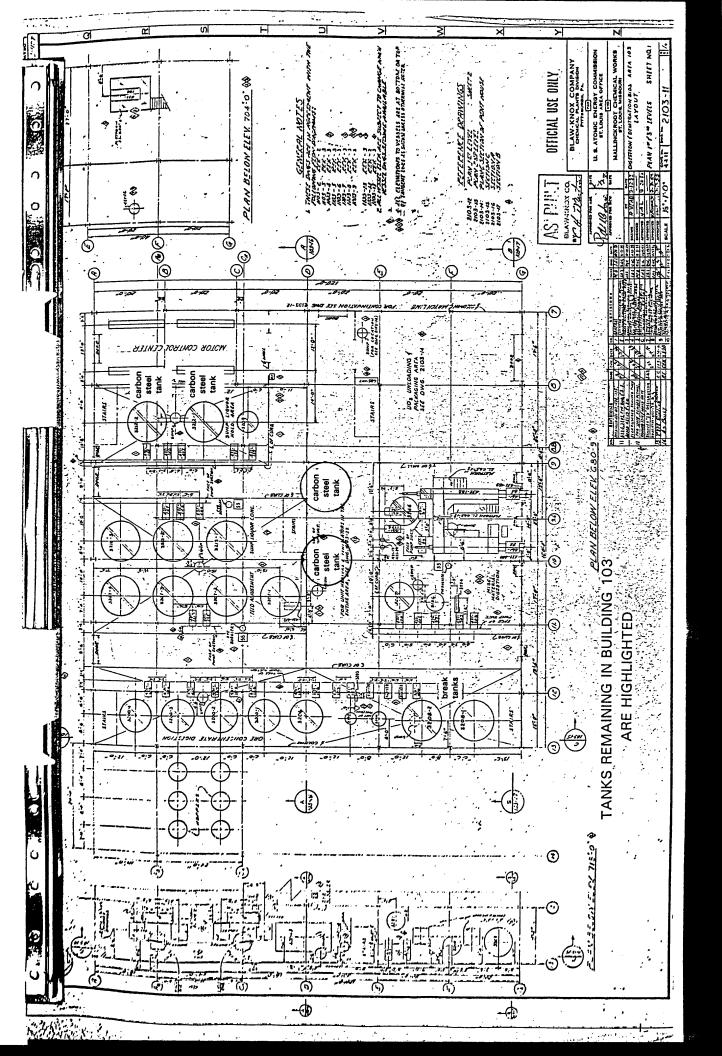
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

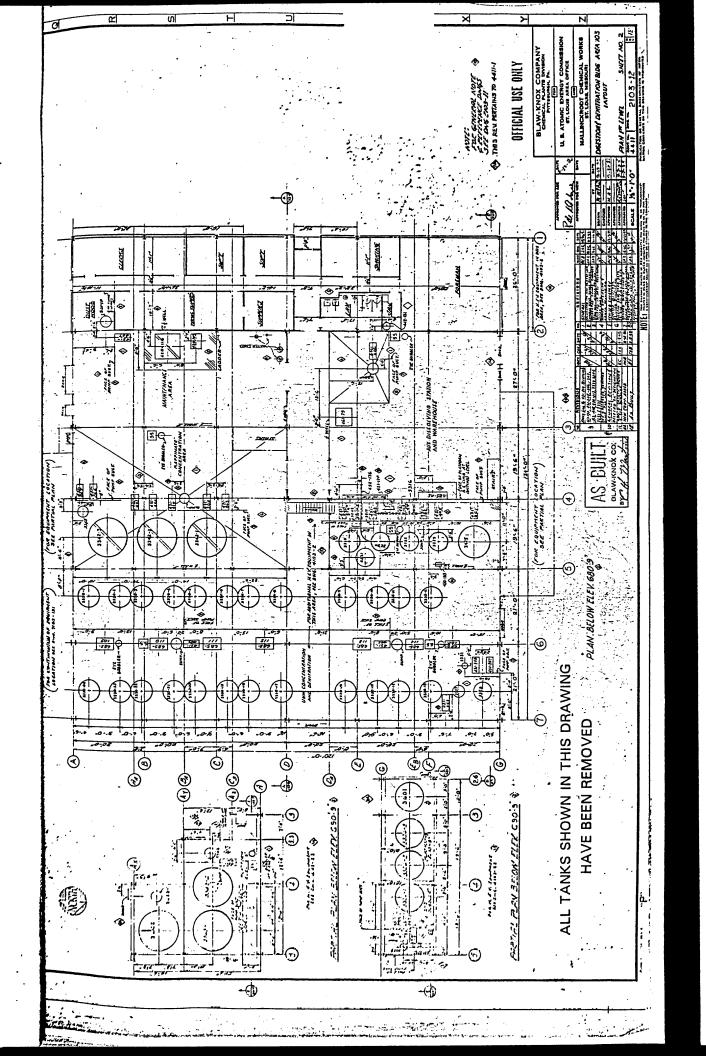
2.4 Building/Area: Lime Storage Building 104

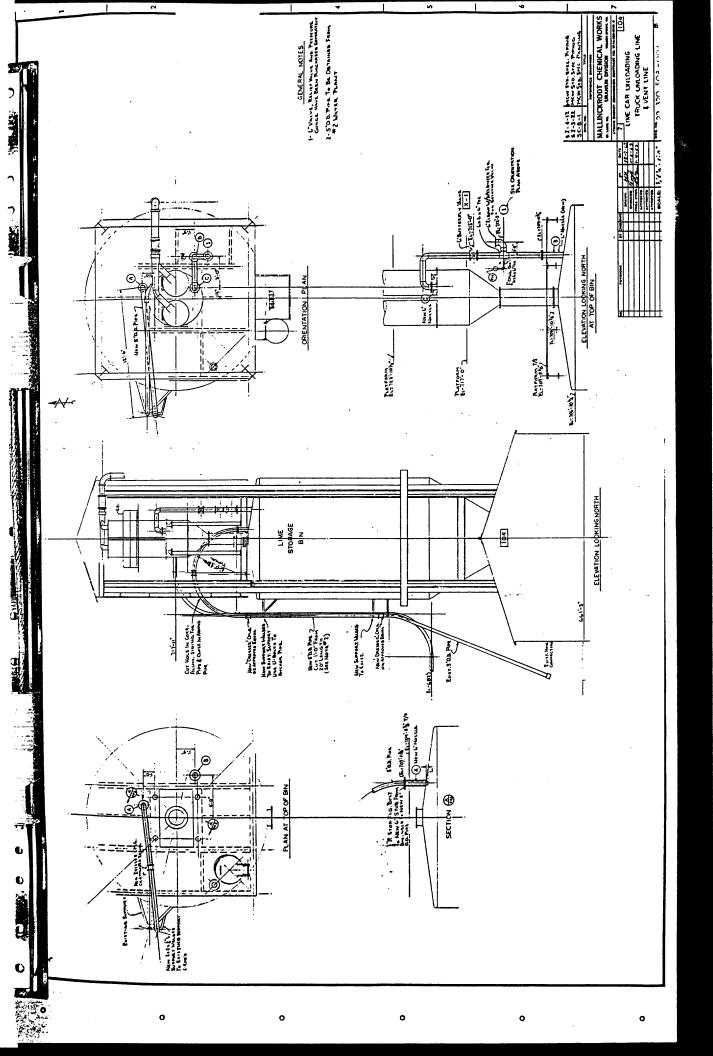
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: Storage of bulk lime and preparation of lime slurry used in the neutralization of acidic waste liquids.

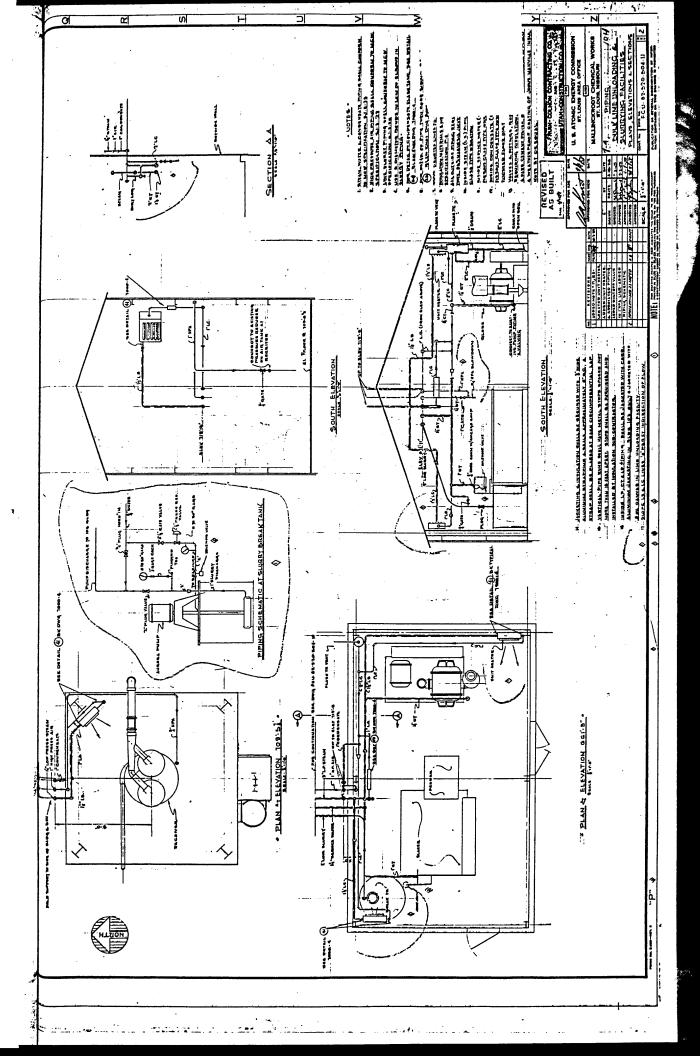
<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: All systems carried lime $(Ca(OH)_2)$ or lime slurry. Piping, several tanks, and two mixing vats are present.

ANALYSIS/OBSERVATIONS: A representative sample of solid lime was dissolved in water to make a 10% solution. The pH of this solution was 8. Free oils remaining in gear boxes will be removed prior to or during demolition. One oil spot in the upper level of









Building 104 needs to be wipe tested for PCB contamination. The lower level is not PCB contaminated based on a previous PCB survey.

Supporting Documents: See the following drawings.

2.5 Building/Area: TBP Extraction - Building 105

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: Building 105 was designed for solvent extraction and purification of uranyl nitrate, using a \sim 30% mixture of tributyl phosphate in hexane, followed by stripping with distilled water or OK Liquor. Due to safety concerns associated with the use of ether, and the high purity achieved by the hexane/TBP extraction, ether re-extraction was never employed on a production scale.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: This building has been gutted. It was one of three buildings that the Department of the Army attempted to decontaminate and retrofit for the production of Agent Orange. No chemical processing equipment remains.

ANALYSIS/OBSERVATIONS: No chemical contamination was found. PCB wipe tests were below the cleanup criteria ($<100 \mu g/100 cm^2$).

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: Not applicable

2.6 Building/Area: Proof Sampler - Building 106

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The proof samplers housed automated sampling equipment for taking periodic samples of process sewer and sanitary sewer water prior to discharge from the site. Laboratory personnel analyzed the waste water for uranium content, to ensure that the concentration of uranium in the waste stream did not exceed 1 g/l. Traces of other process chemicals were also measured periodically. There are three proof samplers serving different areas and systems at the chemical plant site. Building 106 sampled the process sewer lines for the refinery area.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> The proof sampler stations consist of a reinforced concrete structure, flume, flow orifices, pumps, and auxiliary instrumentation below ground covered

by a small prefabricated steel housing. The above ground structures house a proof sampler enclosed in a cabinet, a storage tank (s.s. vat), and instrumentation.

<u>ANALYSIS/OBSERVATIONS</u>: The tank in Building 106 was empty and no visible residue was present. During plant operation this tank would have contained highly dilute solutions of process chemicals and uranium compounds. This item will be cleaned to pass a radiological survey as part of the demolition.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None

2.7 Building/Area: Nitric Acid Recovery - Building 108

DESCRIPTION: Recovery of Nitric Acid from the denitration process.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: Nitric acid and NO₂ was driven off by heating UNH solution in denitration pots in Building 103. These acidic mists, vapors, or fumes were entrained by exhaust hoods and sent via overhead pipelines to Building 108 for recovery. The nitric acid was condensed by a series of eight Nash Compressors, passed through a liquid separator, absorbed in a scrubbing column, and reconcentrated by refluxing in a second distillation column. The recovered acid was stored in tanks located in area 102. Some UNH and hexane was carried over in the NO₂ vapor, and systems were provided to collect UNH condensate. A flash tank was employed to safely burn off hexane. A seal liquor separator tank held the seal liquor used to maintain the seals on the Nash Compressors. The ferric nitrate tank shown in the as-built drawings was not found in the bermed containment area of Building 108.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: This system was suspect for RCRA corrosive waste residuals in the form of HNO³. The systems are completely open and vented to the atmosphere, which suggests that any hazardous material present would be in the form of dried-on residues. Field sampling showed that the two towers were nonradioactive and pH neutral at accessible points in the system, an indication that this system was neutralized in accordance with the shutdown procedures. A radioactive solid material was found in the filter screens inside a section of piping in the compressor room of Building 108. Samples have been submitted for analysis. It is suspected that the material is throium nitrate, a radioactive/oxidizer. These residues are easily detected by field geiger counter, and will be

removed, encapsulated, or contained to prevent future release to the environment. The seal liquor catch-pans in the compressor room are PCB contaminated above $100~\mu g/100~cm^2$.

<u>SUPPORT DOCUMENTS:</u> See the following drawings. A drawing listing incoming and outgoing piping is included.

2.8 Building/Area: Drum Storage - Buildings 109 and 110

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: Buildings 109 and 110 are canopy-type buildings used as a holding point for incoming drums of feed material. At present, demolition waste and scrap metal are stored under these canopies.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> No chemical systems are present.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS</u>: A PCB wipe test on an oil-soaked patch of concrete in this area was well below the cleanup criteria for PCB contamination.

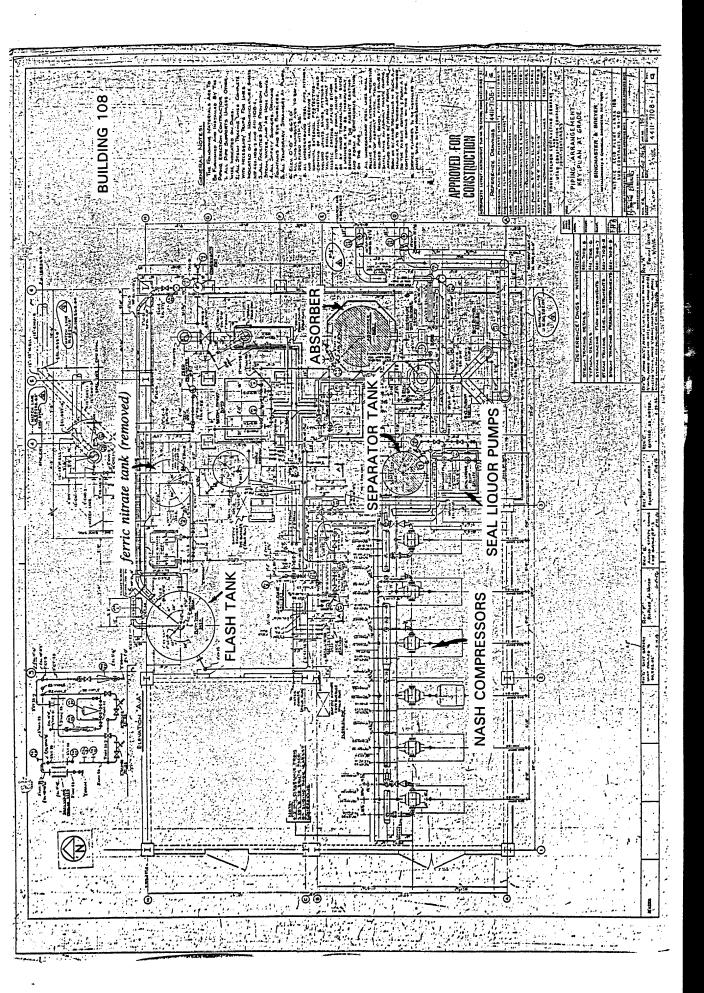
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

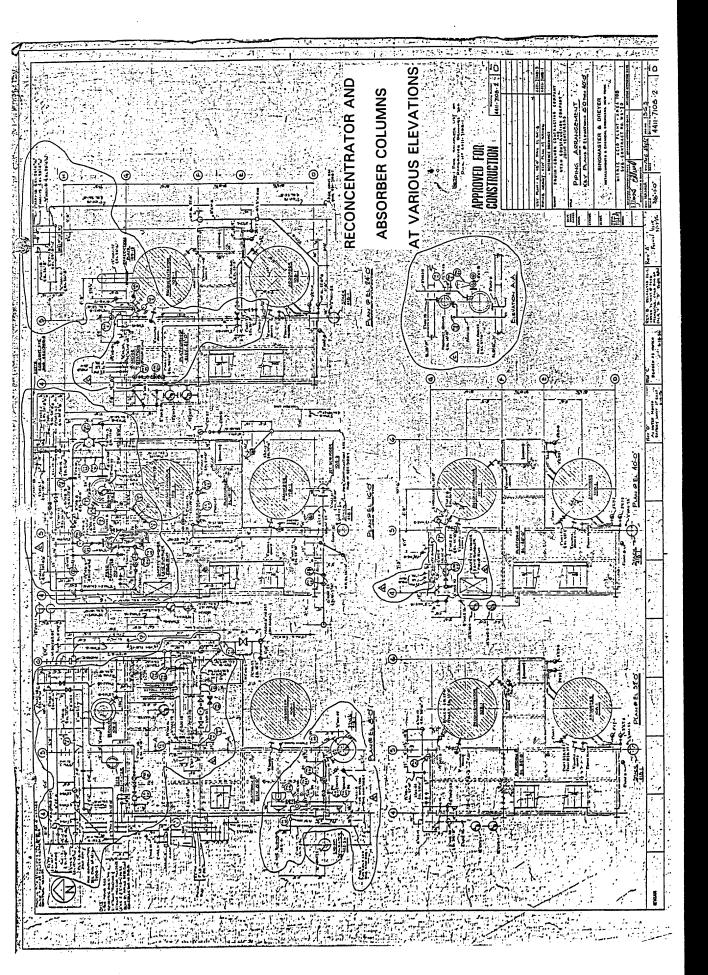
2.9 Building/Area: Green Salt Tank Farm - Area 202

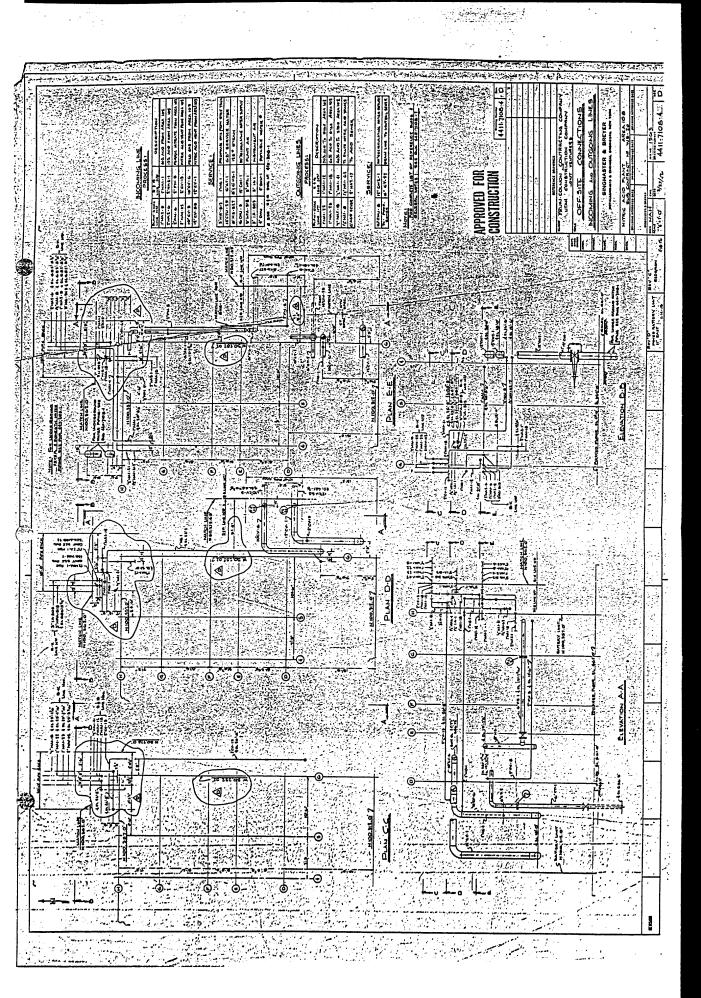
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The green salt tank farm provided storage of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid (AHF), 70% hydrofluoric acid and anhydrous ammonia used in the processes in Building 201.

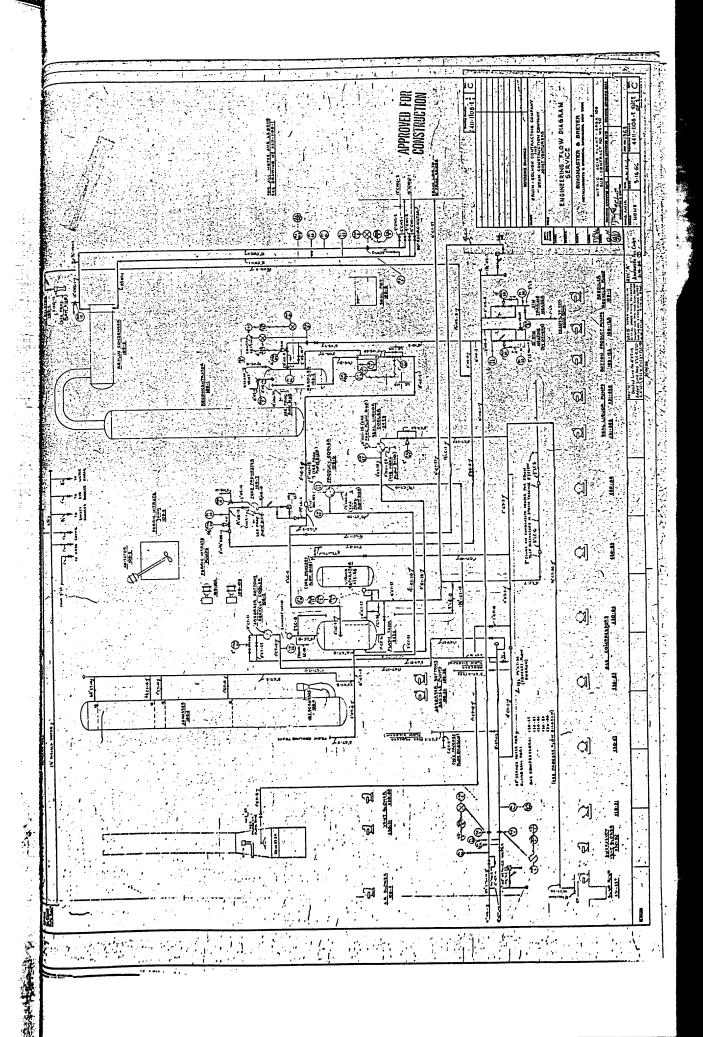
<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: The hydrofluoric acid (HF) tanks are all ~15,000 gal capacity. Five of the tanks were designated for AHF service. These tanks required a temperature-controlled environment and are housed inside Building 202. Freon 22 refrigerant was used in the rooftop air conditioning units. Three 70% HF tanks are located in a bermed containment area south of Building 202. The ammonia tanks were removed at plant shutdown.

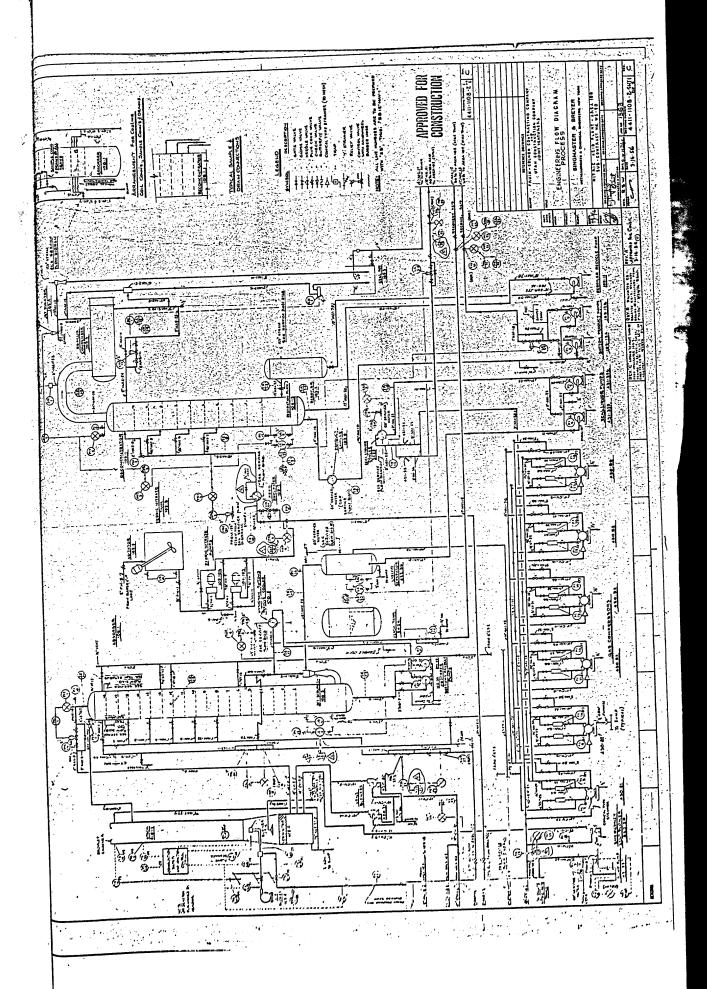
OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: All eight HF/AHF tanks were opened for inspection and sampling. Six of the tanks were empty. The inner walls of these six tanks, numbers 0060, 0061, 0063, 0064, 0066, and 0067 showed a pH ranging from 4 to 7; geiger counter readings

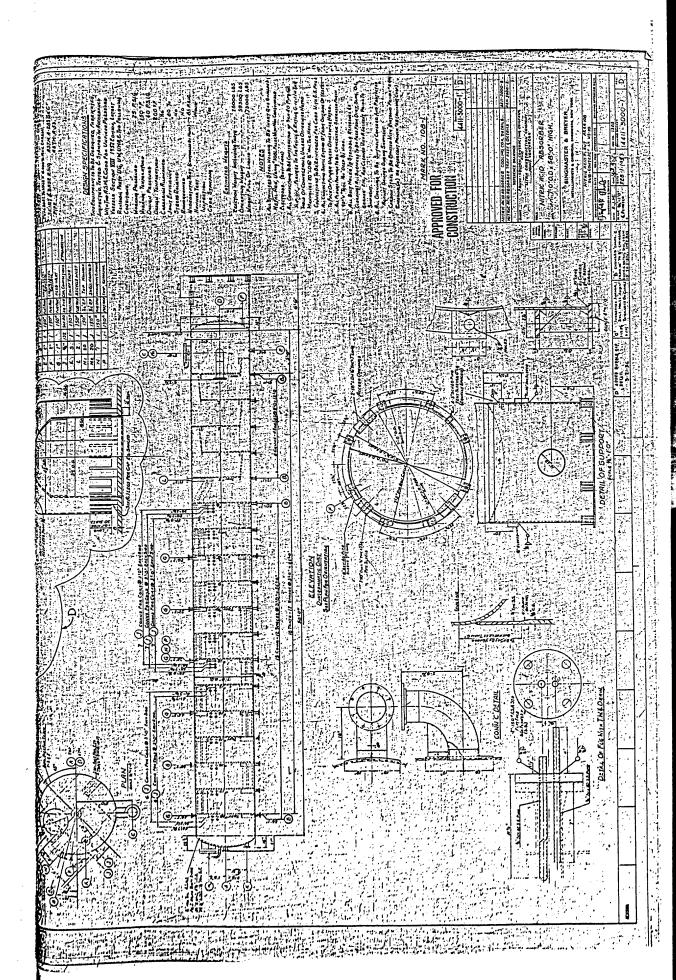


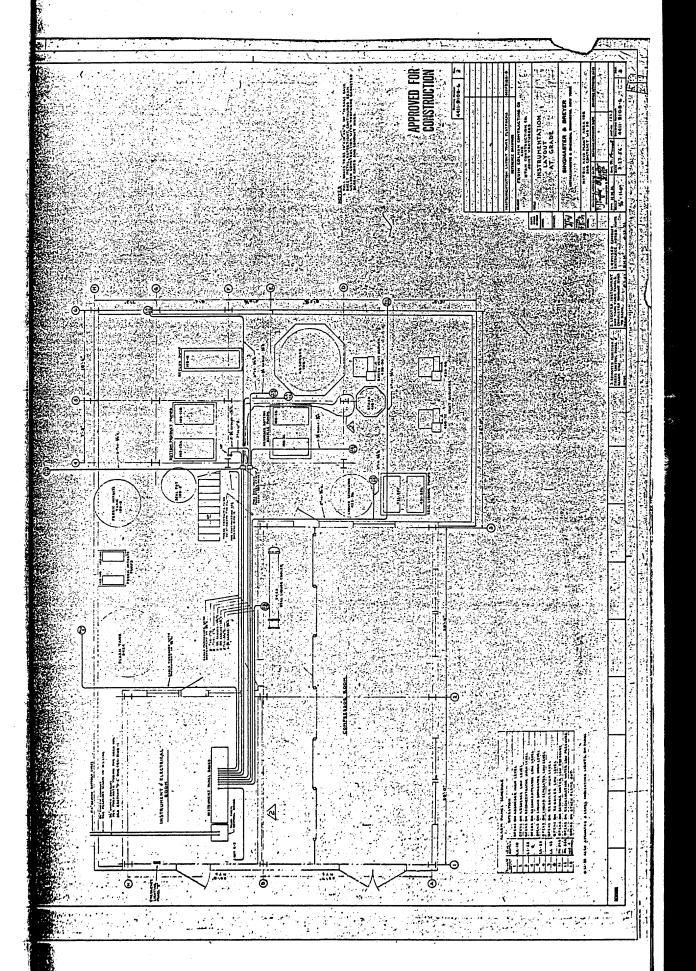


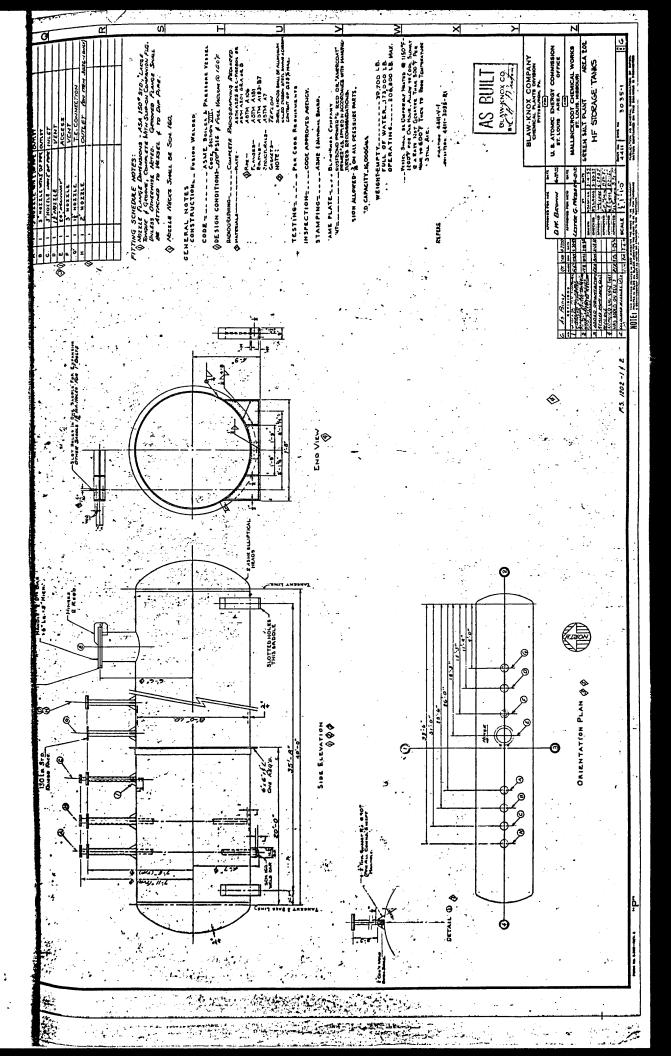


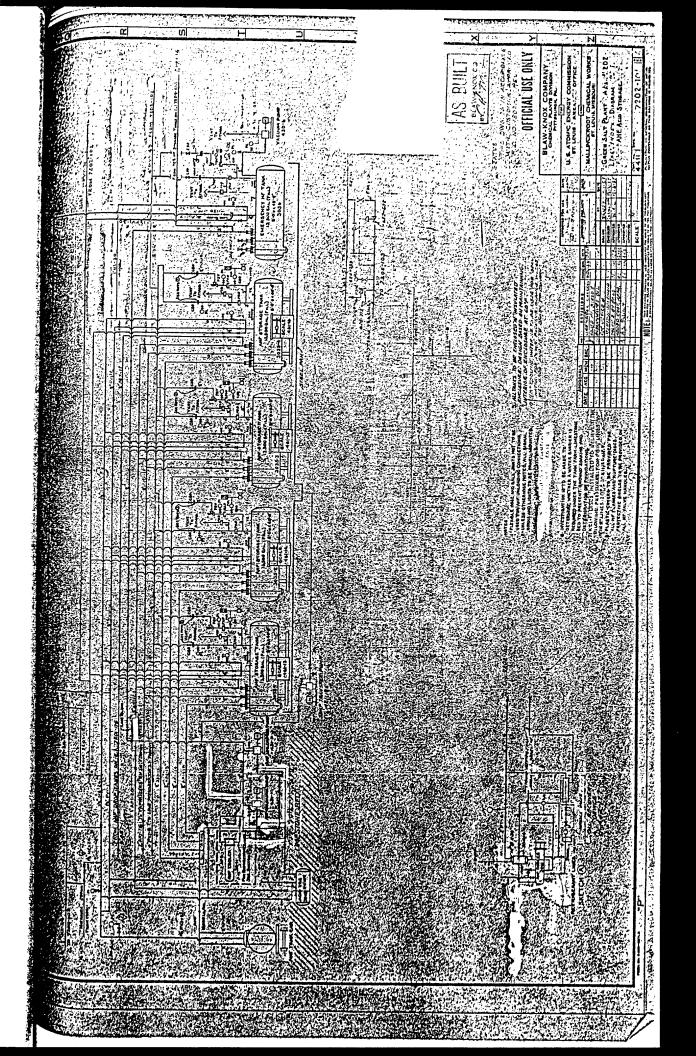












were 3x background. Tank 0065, previously used for storage of 70% HF, has a rubber liner and contains a small amount of light green solid residue. A sample has been taken for further analysis, and the results are pending. Field analysis showed that the pH of tank 0065 is <2. Tank 0062, previously used for AHF storage, contains ~5 to 10 gal of free liquid with a pH of 10. It appears that efforts were made to neutralize this tank. A ring of suspected neutralizing agent (i.e. sodium carbonate) was observed at the bottom of the tank. All eight tanks have been vented to the atmosphere for an extended period of time - at least three years.

The freon lines to the refrigeration units have been severed, therefore no freon should be present. A previous investigation showed that this building is not PCB contaminated.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

2.10 Building/Area: Steam Plant Boilers - Area 401

DESCRIPTION: Coal-Fired boilers lined with asbestos.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: Only the boilers remain.

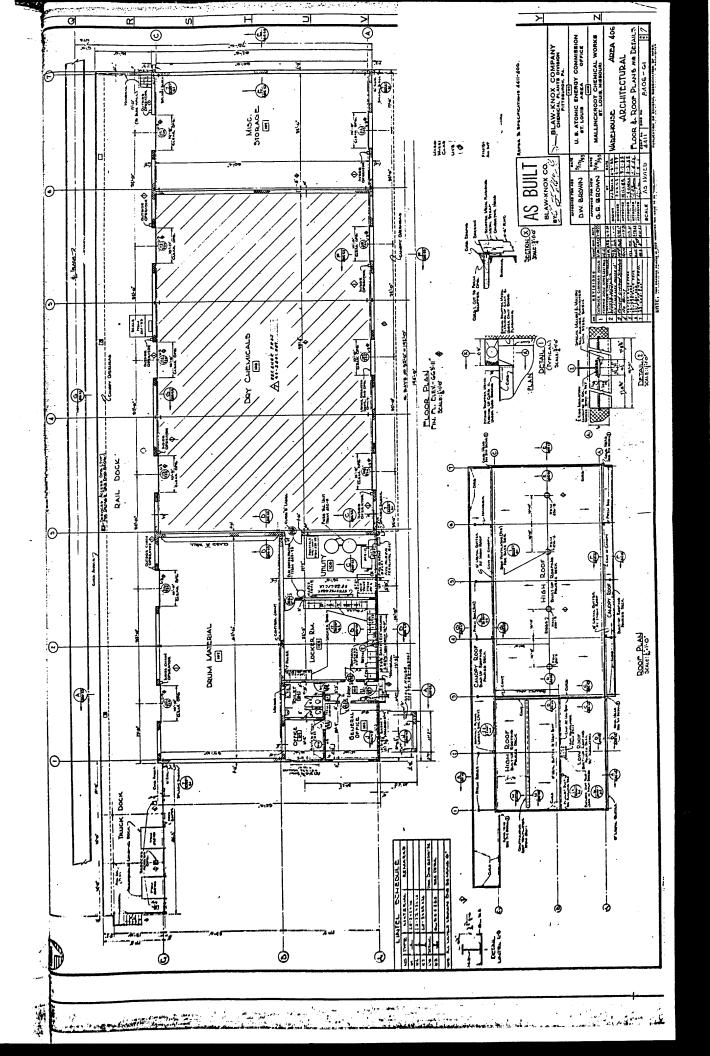
OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: No chemical impacts are present.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

2.11 Building/Area: Warehouse - Building 406

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: This building was used for storage of dry chemicals, recycled and special feed materials, intermediate products, and miscellaneous materials.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> A vacuum cleaner system clean-out line is located in the rear railcar unloading platform. This line is embedded in concrete, and will be addressed during foundation removal. There are no other chemical systems in this building.



OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: PCB contamination was detected on the floor in the restroom.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

2.12 Building/Area: Electrical Substation - Building 412

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: This building housed the switch gear and a bank of batteries for auxiliary power for the substation. The transformers associated with this substation, and the wet cell batteries were previously removed.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: There are no chemical systems in this building.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: No chemical impacts were noted.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

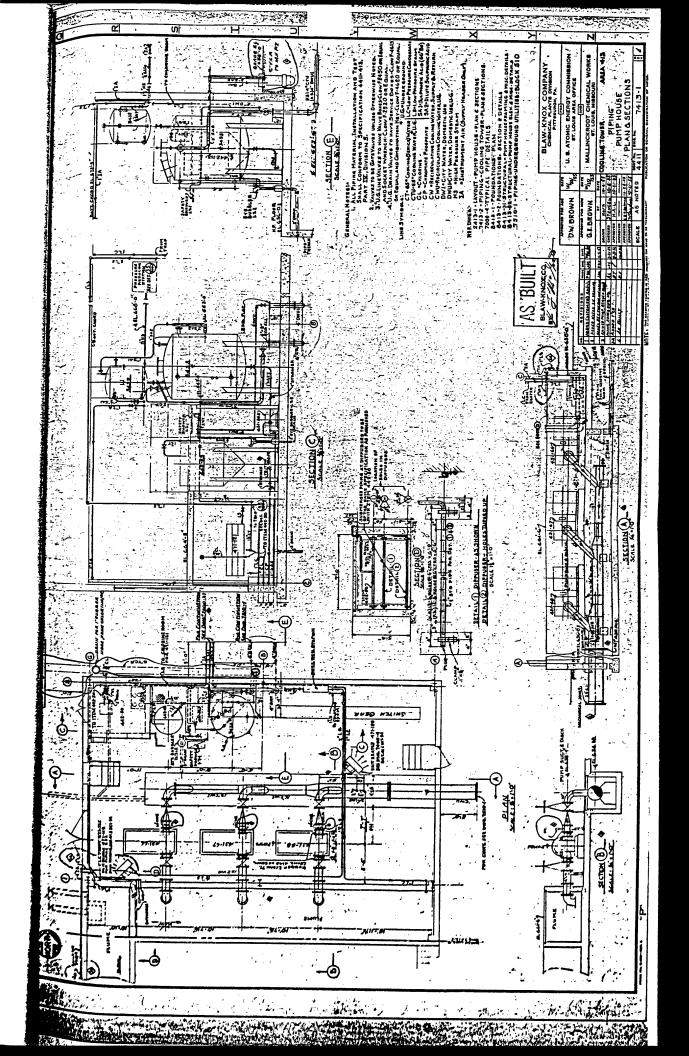
2.13 Building/Area: Cooling Tower and Pump House Building 413

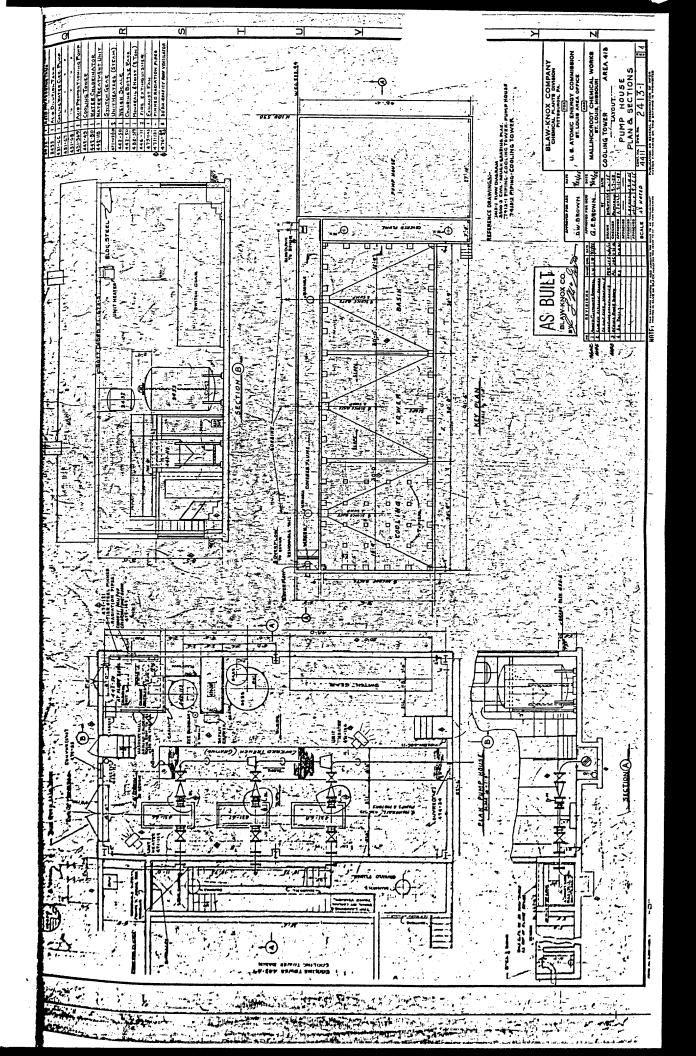
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The cooling tower was a heat sink for water that was used in various buildings to maintain proper operating temperatures, and to operate heat transfer equipment, such as condensers. The pump house circulated the water in the cooling tower, and was the location of chemical treatment of the cooling tower water. The cooling towers are constructed of wood.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: The pump house once contained tanks of compressed chlorine gas for chlorination of the cooling tower water. No chlorine gas tanks remain. An acid mixing tank is present. There are no other chemical systems in this building.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: The acid mix tank was found to be pH neutral. One PCB wipe test location was $>100 \mu g/100 \text{ cm}^2$. The wood used to construct the cooling towers is tainted with arsenic above the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) extract limit, 5.0 mg/L.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.





2.14 Building/Area: Scrap Classification and Equipment Stores - Building 414
Maintenance

DESCRIPTION: This building is now used as a maintenance and storage building.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> One empty above ground fuel oil tank is located outside Building 414.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: The fuel oil tank is empty except for ~5 gal of solids composed of soil and fuel oil. PCB levels are below the cleanup criteria.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

2.15 Building/Area: Propane Gas Plant - Building 428

DESCRIPTION: Propane gas storage and distribution.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: Two 30,000 gal propane tanks, compressors, valves and metering systems are present.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: The propane tanks are open to the atmosphere at the bottom valves. PCB levels are below the cleanup criteria.

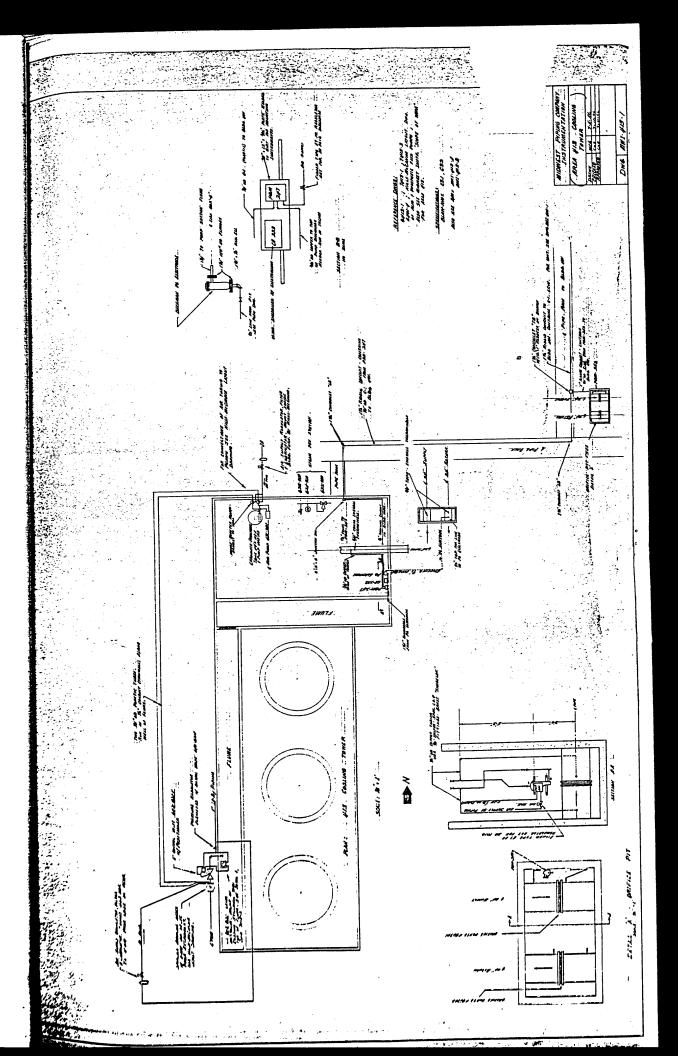
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

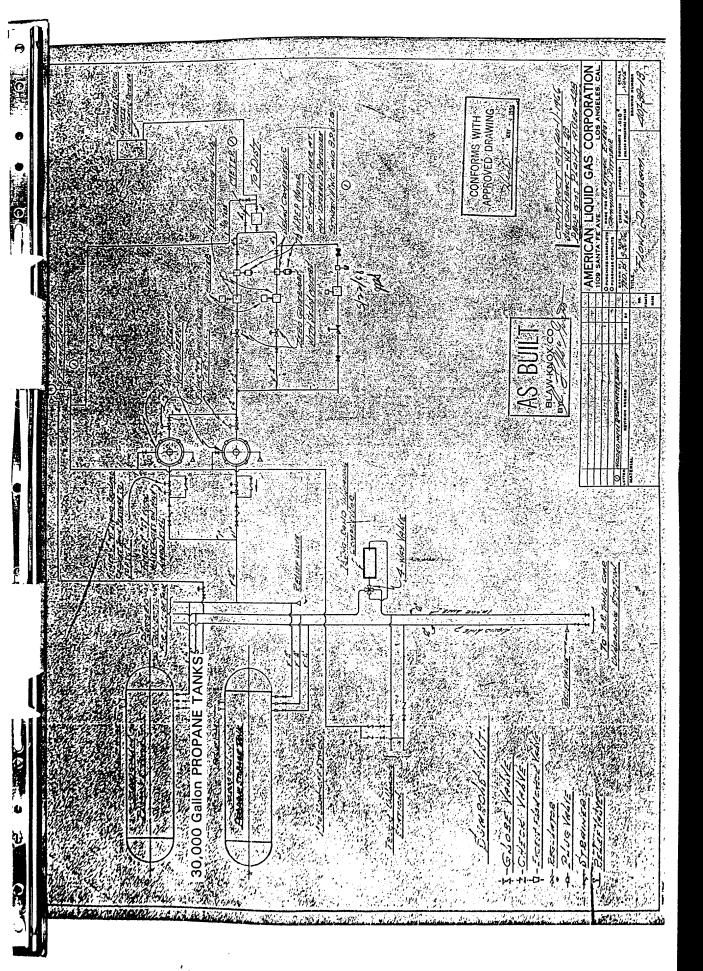
2.16 Building/Area: Reserve Water Facilities - Building 429

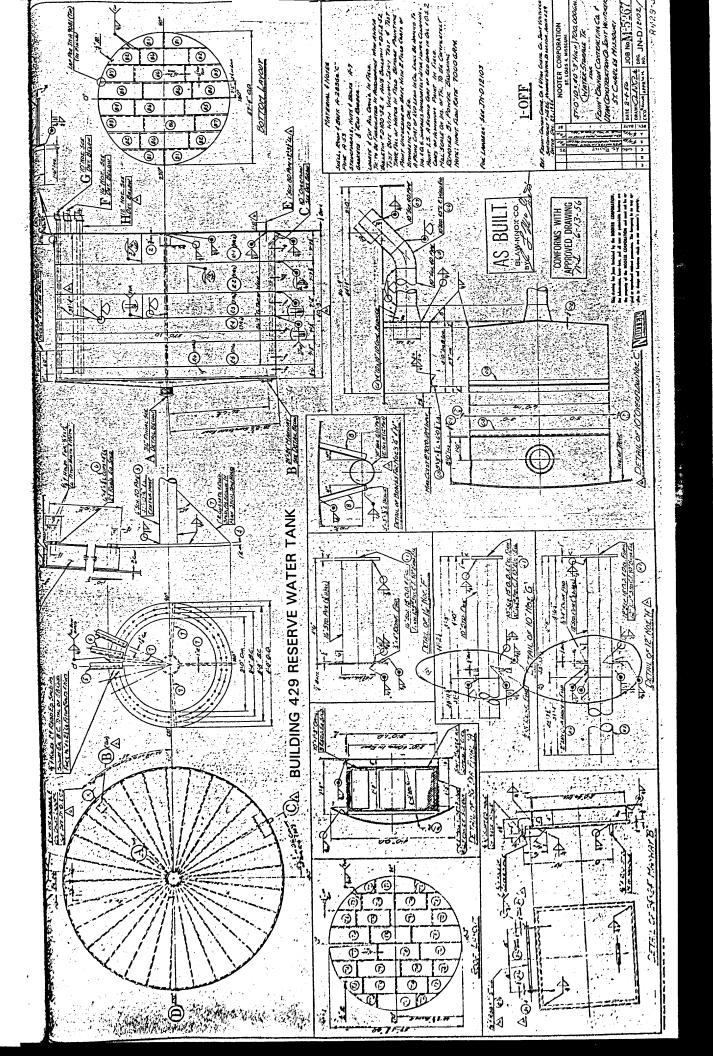
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The reserve water facilities are comprised of a large water storage tank and pumping station.

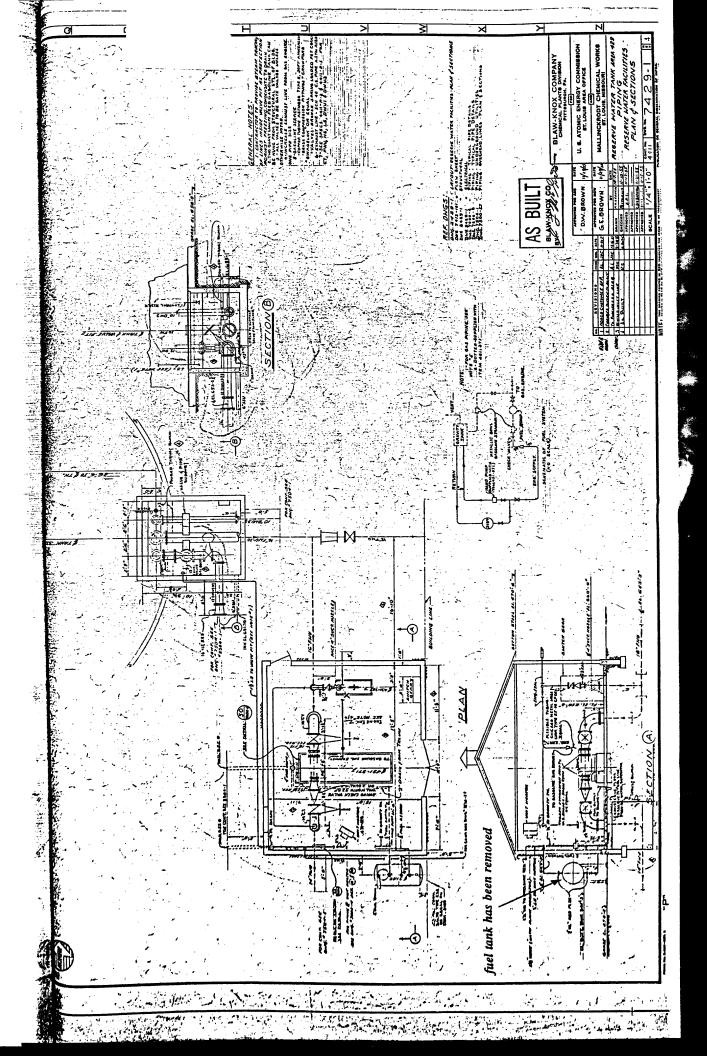
CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: There are no chemical systems associated with the water facilities.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS:</u> No oil spill areas were observed, and no other chemical impacts were noted.









SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

2.17 Building/Area: Fire Training - Building 439

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: Building 439 is a small steel building used for the training of fire fighters. Vats of waste oil, old tires and other items were burned in this building in order to hone the skills of the on-site fire brigade.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> There are no chemical systems associated with the fire training facilities.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS:</u> PCB levels are below the cleanup criteria. Two outdoor steel containers contain rainwater and miscellaneous non-chemical debris.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

2.18 Building/Area: Cylinder Storage - Building 441

DESCRIPTION: Storage of compressed gas cylinders.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> There are no chemical systems associated with the cylinder storage.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS</u>: No oil spill areas were observed, and no other chemical impacts were noted.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

3 DEMOLITION PACKAGE 2 BUILDINGS

3.1 Building/Area: Chemical Pilot Plant/Scrap Recovery - Building 403

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The chemical pilot plant was designed for performing pilot-scale studies of the processes used to convert yellow cake (U_3O_8) to green salt (UF_4) . There are two separate sections of the building. A solvent extraction section was partitioned from the digestion/denitration section by a concrete block firewall, as these operations are incompatible for fire safety reasons. A thorium process was developed in this building during the later years of the chemical plant operation. After full scale uranium production was established, scrap recovery operations were conducted in Building 403.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:

A pilot scale fluidized bed reduction and hydrofluorination reactor remains in place in the north section of Building 403. A salt bath on the first floor was used to perform denitration of thorium nitrate on a pilot scale.

Ethylene glycol was used as a coolant for various systems in Building 403. Two large pipes running the entire length of the building supplied ethylene glycol, which was chilled in a refrigeration unit located in Building 401.

Utility piping consists of cooling water, steam, air, hydrogen, nitrogen, city water and gas. Much of this piping has been severed during overhead piping removal. Valves are open on these lines.

Process piping consisted of hydrofluoric acid lines, a caustic line (from the bulk storage tank), lime/acidic waste-water neutralization lines, and off-gas lines.

The building contains several drum dumpers, screw conveyors, dust collection systems and ductwork, a pulverizer, combination furnace and mixer, mixing tanks, digestion tanks, flash tanks, feed hoppers, and a bank of pulsed column solvent extractors.

A series of sumps are present, but they are not interconnected by below grade piping, and the system does not connect with the process sewer system. The sumps are apparently for

collection of water from general housekeeping procedures, and for cleaning up leaks and spills. A sump cleanout system consisting of steam jets and overhead slurry lines is present in the north section of the building.

An in-house vacuum cleaning system is present.

A tank labelled "KOH Caustic Potash" is present outside to the north of the building. It is empty, and free of residual caustic material.

There is a 110 ft tall discharge stack (fume scrubber) on the east side of the building that was not cleaned out during shut down. This stack and associated blower must be cleaned and neutralized during dismantlement.

LIST OF CHEMICALS USED IN BUILDING 403:

Lime (calcium hydroxide)

Hydrogen

Nitrogen

Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid

Hydrofluoric acid, various concentrations

Uranium oxides

Uranium tetrafluoride

Uranyl nitrate

Potassium hydroxide/sodium hydroxide

Hydraulic oil

Propane

Ethylene glycol

Thorium nitrate

Thorium oxides

Hexane/tributyl phosphate

Nitric acid

Salt bath chemicals

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS:</u> Uranium oxides and green salt residues are present in the green salt fluidized bed reactor, and brown oxide fluidized bed reactor.

The salt bath for the thorium system was inaccessible at the time this investigation was conducted, and special arrangements will be made for disassembling and cleaning.

One location had a mercury contamination problem, which will be addressed prior to demolition.

Piping systems in this building have been vented. Flanges and valves at low points were left open, so no free liquids are present. Spot tests conducted on the internals of the tanks and piping systems (at accessible points) were determined pH neutral.

Radioactive residue on external surfaces of process piping and equipment in this building should be removed prior to placement on the material staging area (MSA).

All radioactive residuals in this building can easily be detected by a field geiger counter.

Unreacted hydrofluoric acid (HF) liquid is not expected to be present anywhere in this building, due to its characteristics. It appears that most of the systems have been open to the atmosphere, therefore it is not likely that unreacted HF exists.

Sump pump-out lines are suspect for radioactive contamination. The waste water contained in the sumps has trace amounts of lead, making this liquid a hazardous waste.

The pulse columns in the south end of the building contain radioactive residue.

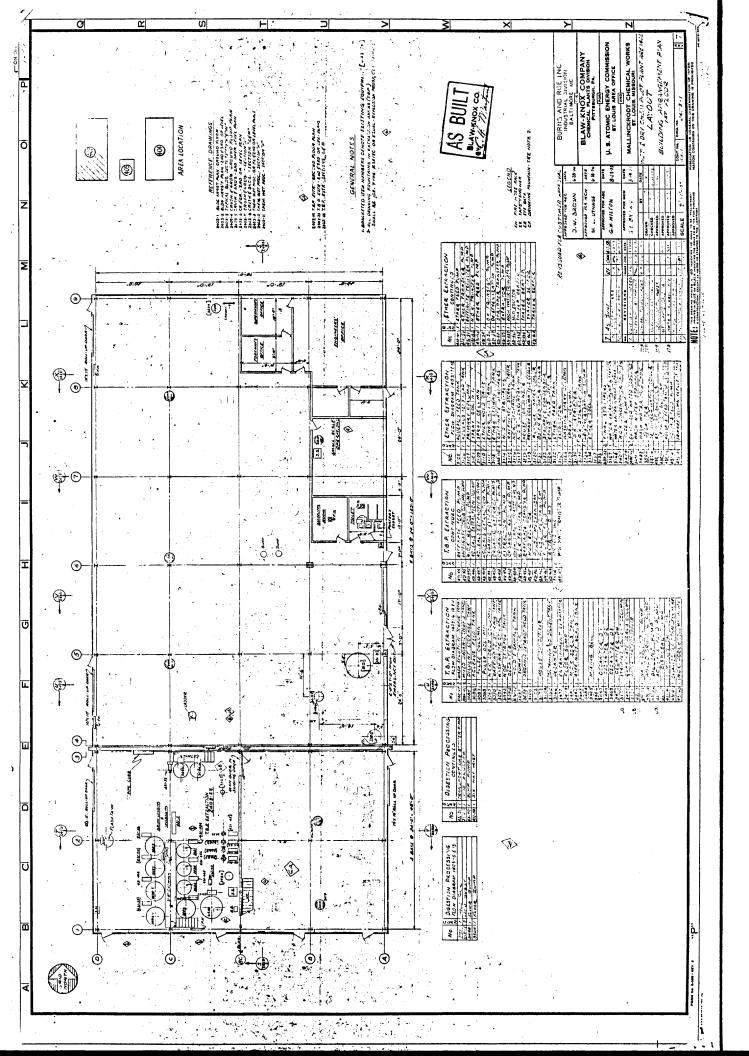
Lubricants tainted with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are present at several locations identified during sampling, and this situation will be addressed prior to demolition of Building 403.

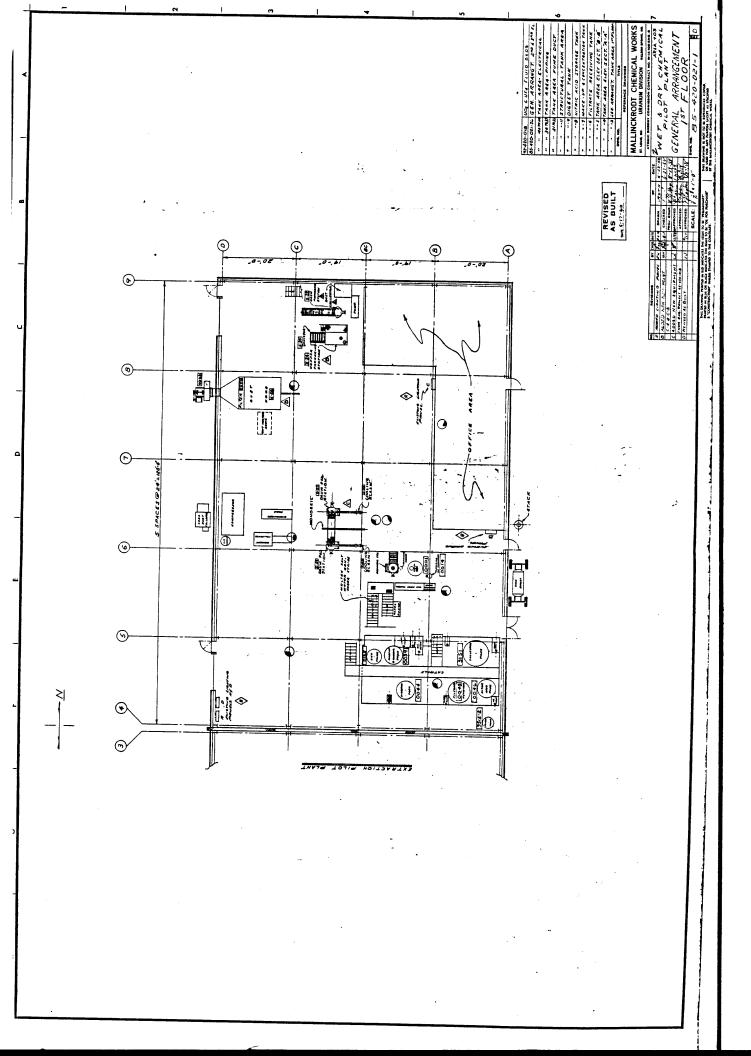
Dust collection, air handling, in-house vacuum cleaning systems, and ductwork systems contain radioactive dust, thorium, and uranium compounds.

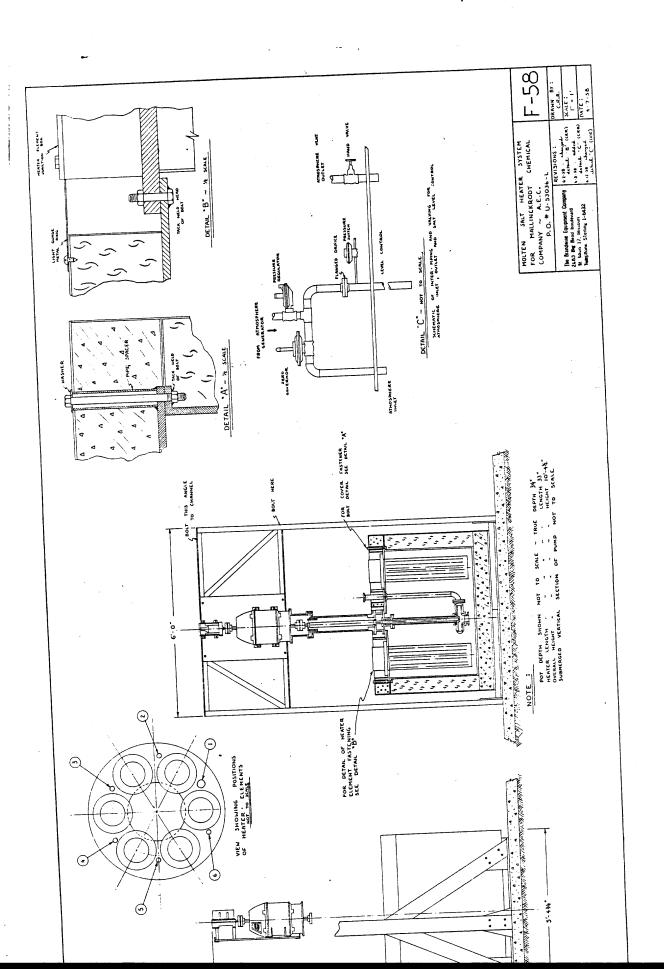
PCB contamination was above $100 \mu g/100 \text{ cm}^2$ in four out of the five locations tested for surface PCB contamination.

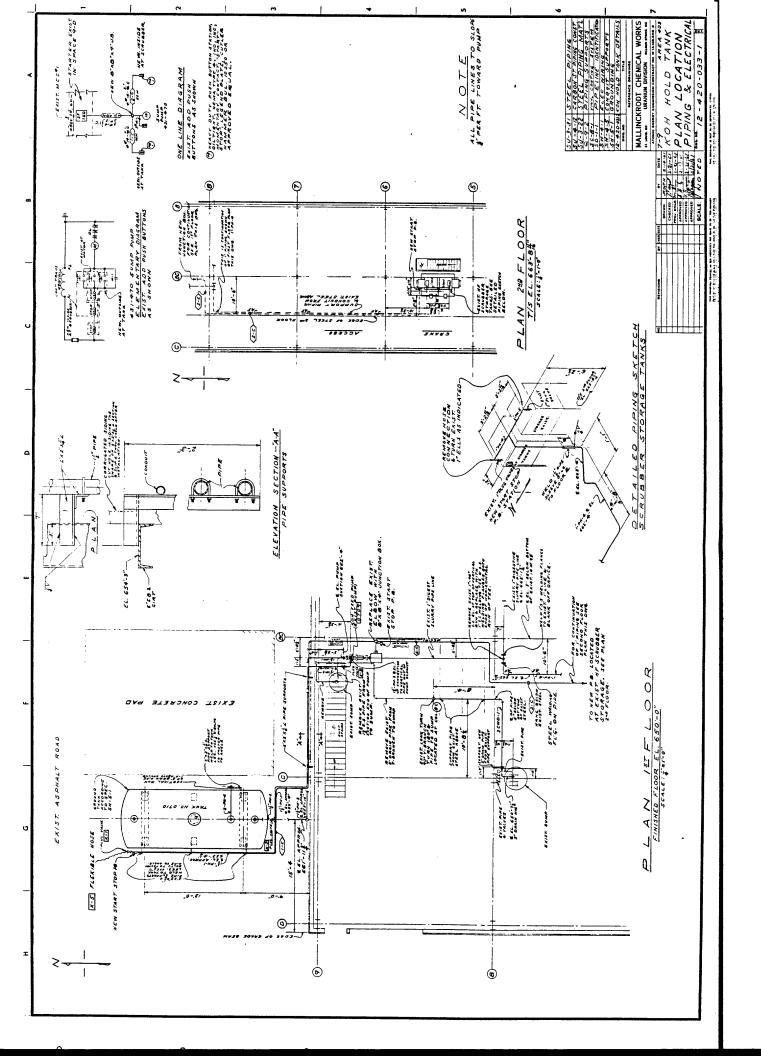
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

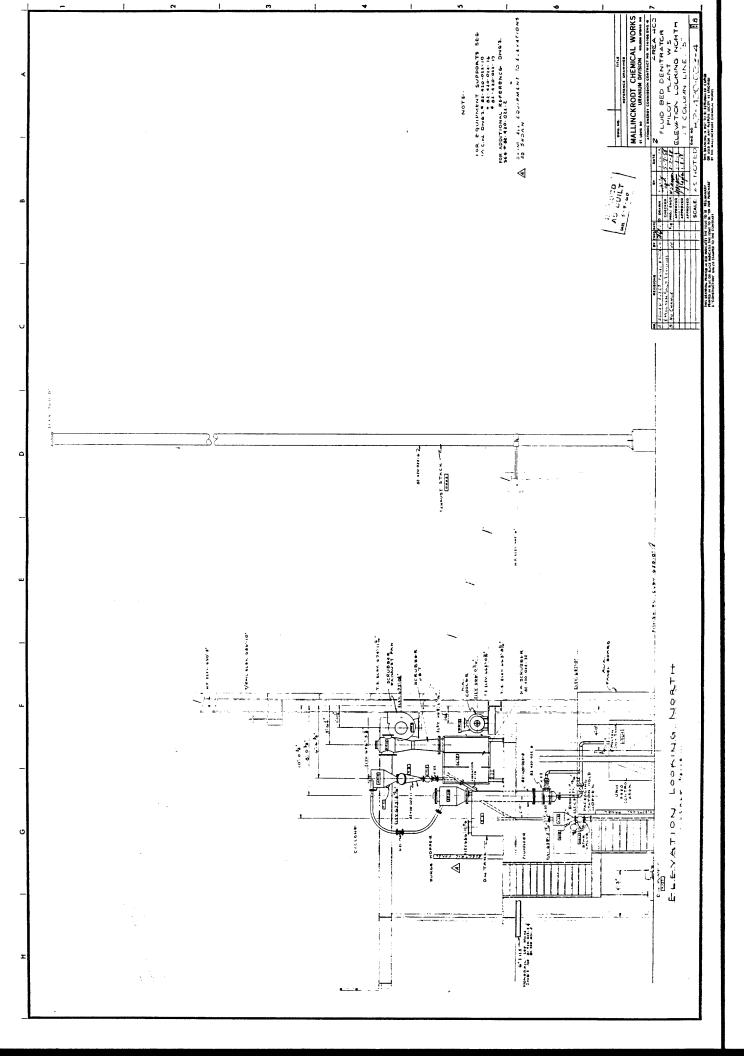
Wet and Dry Chemical Pilot Plant Layout 1st Floor (TBP Extraction Area and General Arrangement of Digestion/Denitration Systems)

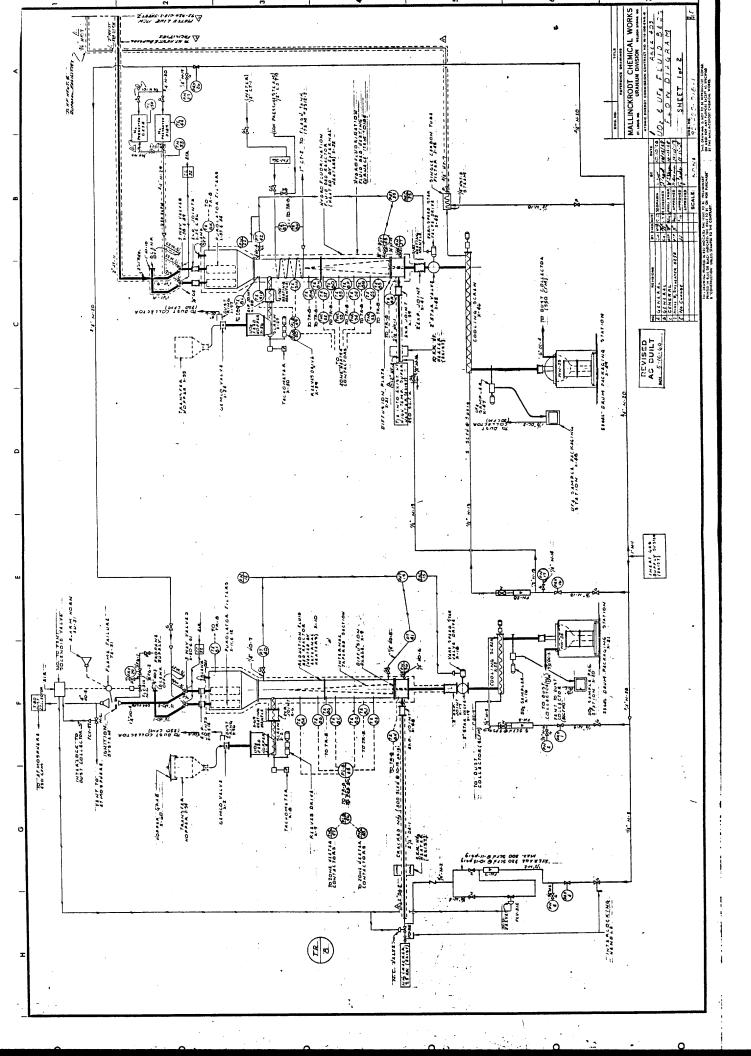


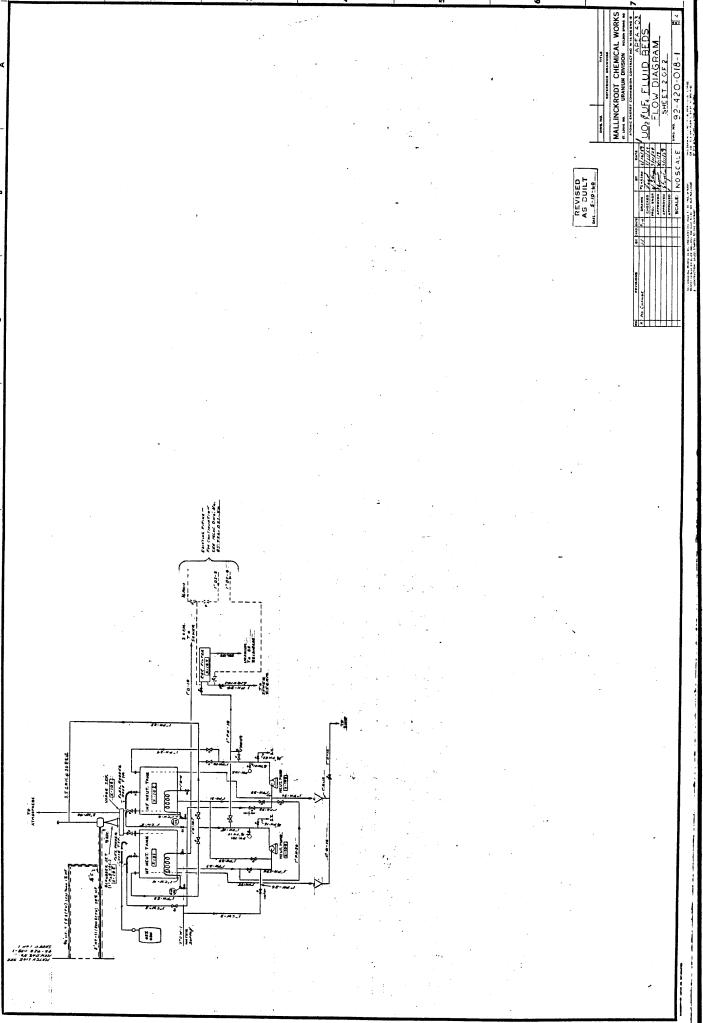


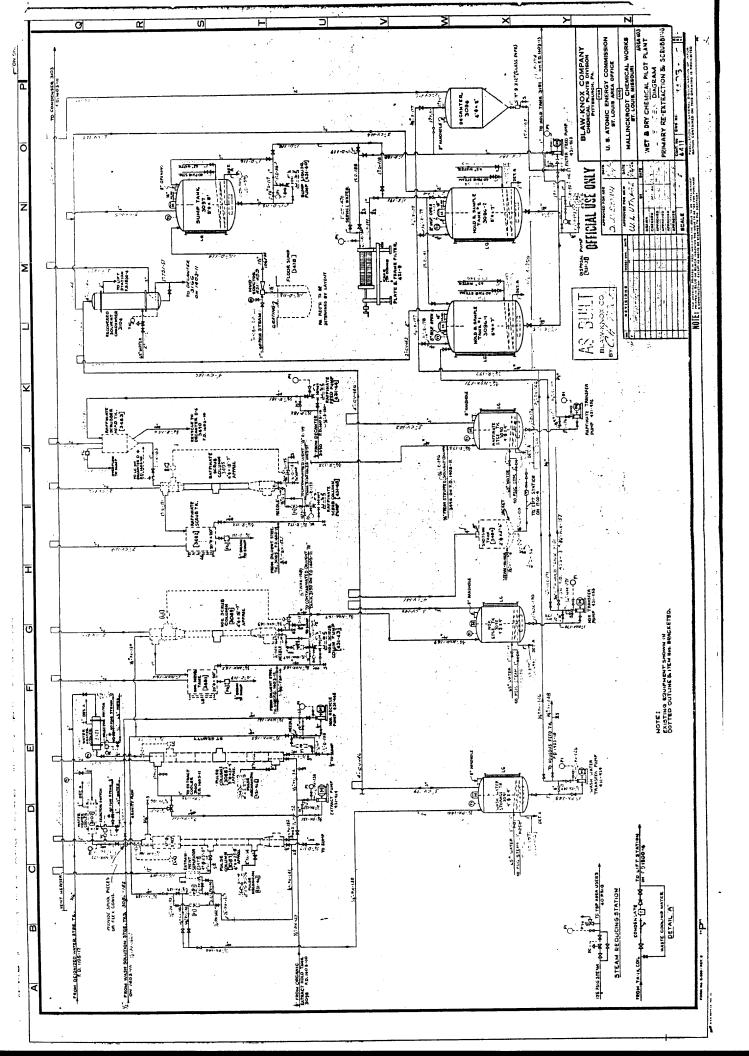


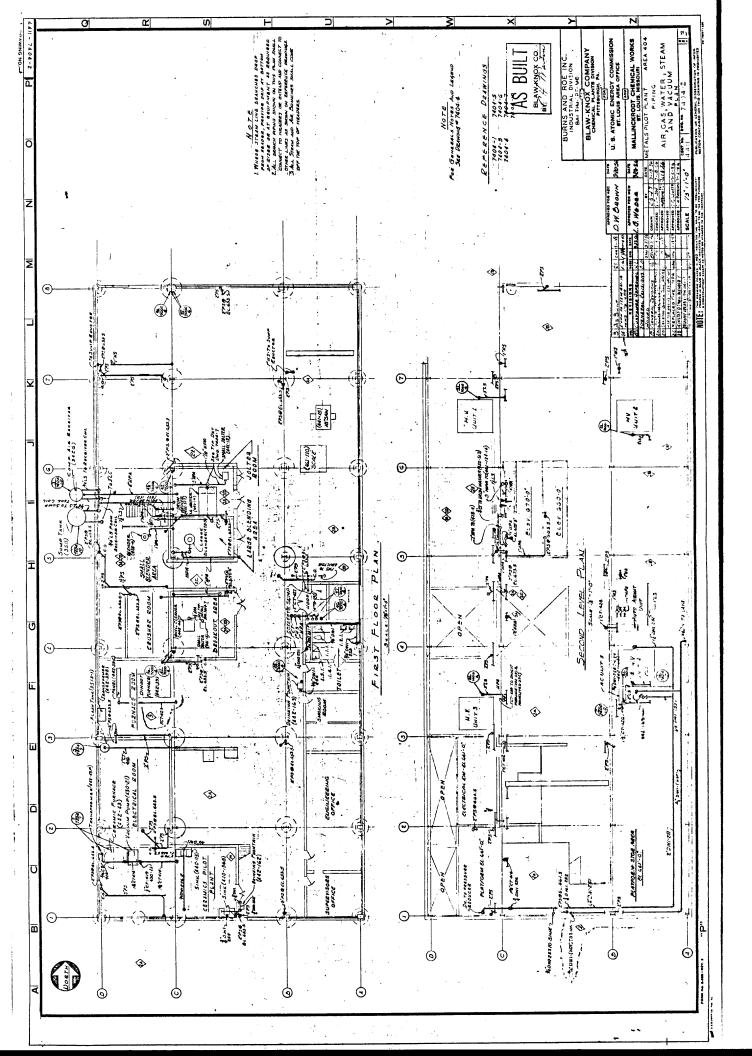


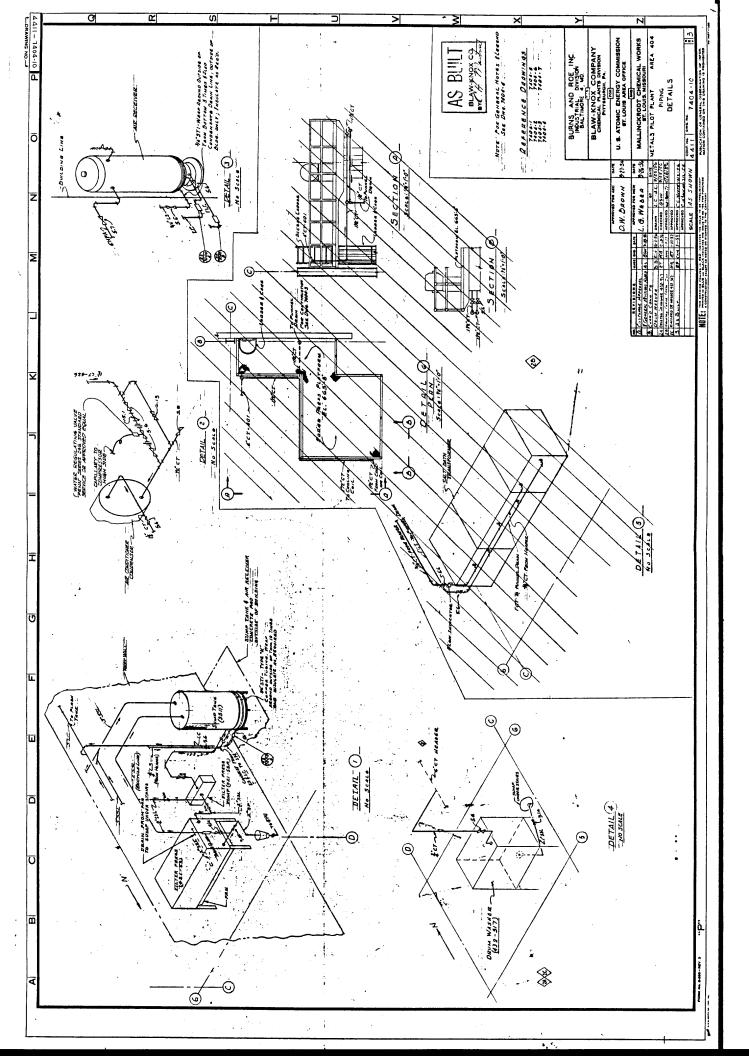


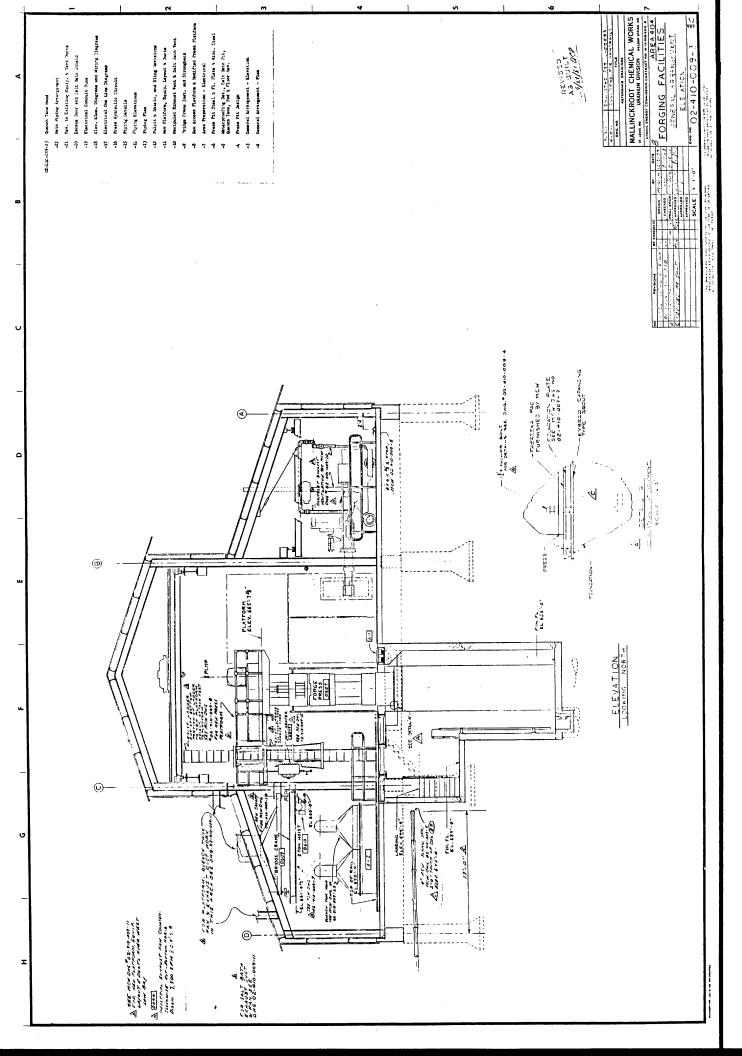


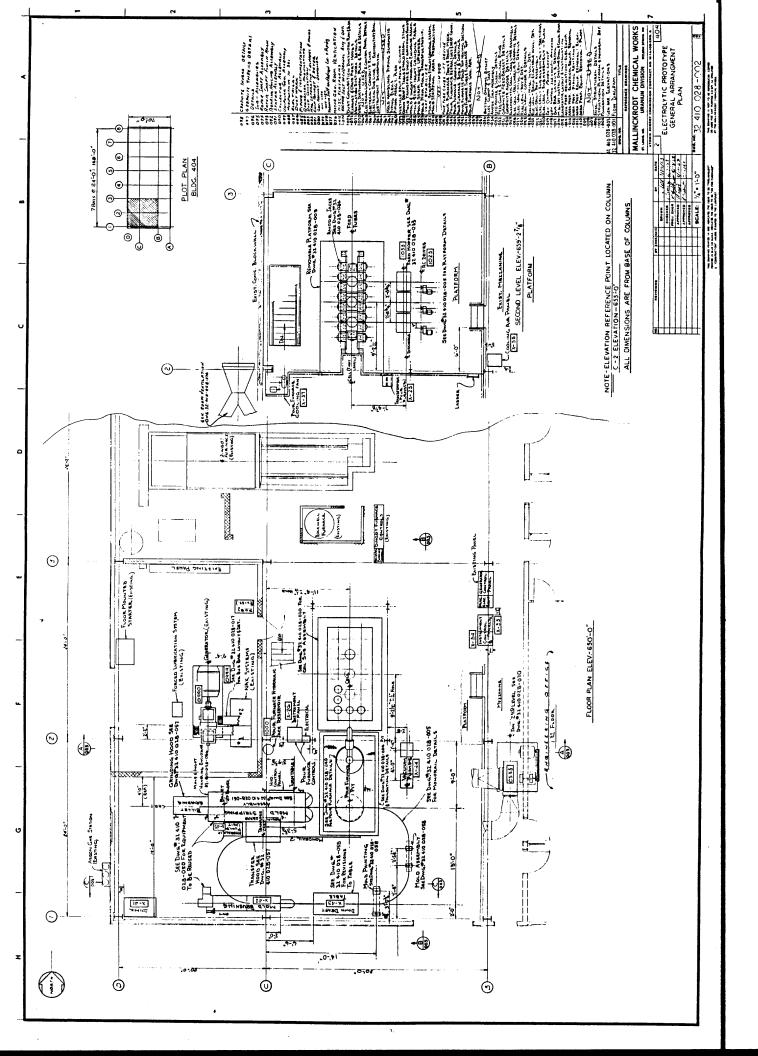


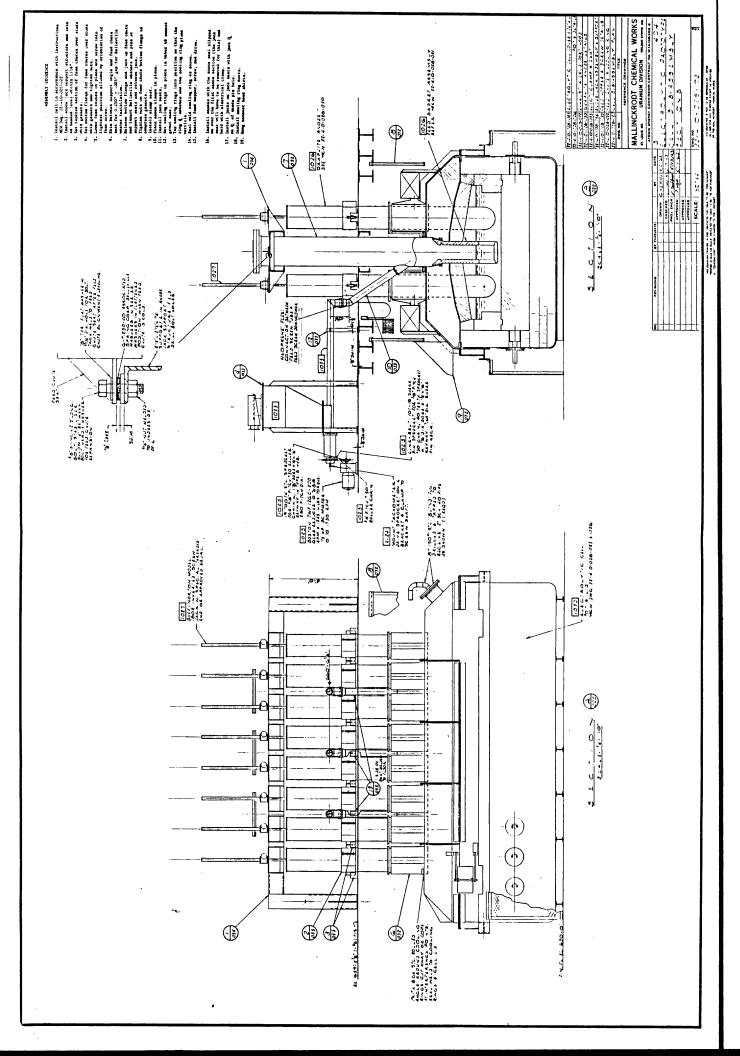


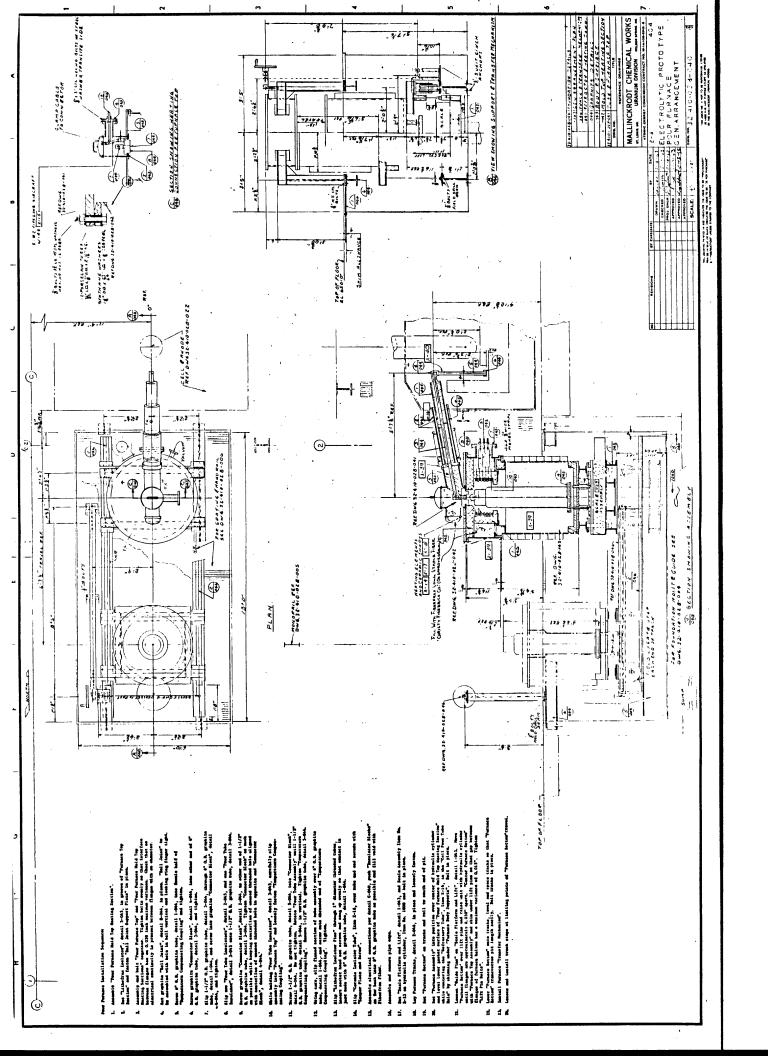


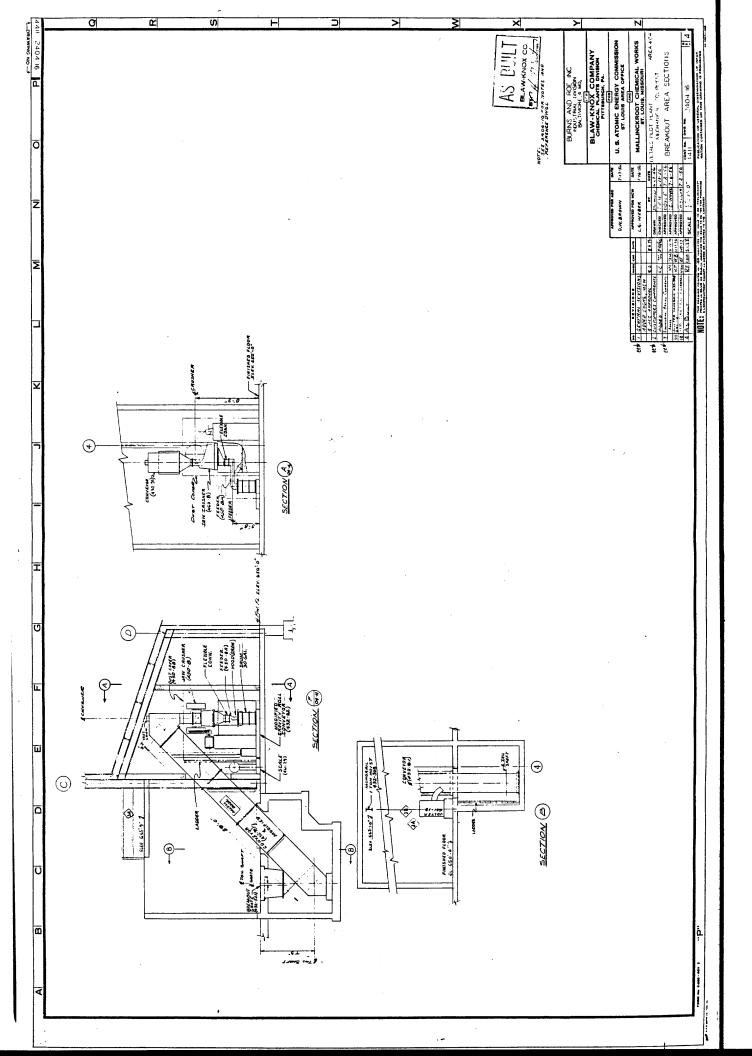












3.2 Building/Area: Metallurgical Pilot Plant - Building 404

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The Metallurgical Pilot Plant was designed for pilot-scale testing of methods and processes used for uranium metal production. Pilot-scale versions of some of the Building 301 Metal Plant's production-scale systems are present in Building 404.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: A large metal vat is present in the south end of the building. It is partially filled with non-chemical debris. This vat was once a reactor lined with graphite blocks. It was one of two prototype systems housed in Building 404 for the electrolytic conversion of UO₂ to uranium metal. The other electrolytic cell appears to be intact, and is located at the north end of the building. A blender and bomb filling station is located in the center of the building. In this station, UF₄ and metallic magnesium were blended and loaded into a MgF₂ lined reaction bomb. Sodium/potassium alloy (NaK) was used in a system in Building 404, however its purpose is not known. A slag breakout/slag grinder and conveyor system is also present. A sump slurry neutralization/precipitation vat is located outside of Building 404 on the west side of the building. Sump slurry pump-out lines carried waste water and sediments from the sumps to the precipitation vat.

ANALYSIS/OBSERVATIONS:

Only radioactive residues are present.

No NaK was observed in the NaK system. No metallic magnesium was observed. The neutralization/precipitation tank was empty and open to the elements (rain and snow). PCB contamination above the $100~\mu g/100~cm^2$ cleanup level was found in only one of five sample locations.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

3.3 Building/Area: Pilot Plant Auxiliaries - Building/Area 405

<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> The pilot plant auxiliary facilities included several bag houses for controlling dust in the two pilot plant buildings. Building 405 appears to have been a research support building, with an office area and storage space for spare pilot plant equipment. An open storage pad area is also present.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS: Large bag houses for dust collection from Buildings 403 and 404.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: The bag houses were emptied and cleaned out during plant shut down. These units are radiologically contaminated. Three of five samples taken for PCB analysis were >100 μ g/100cm². No other chemical concerns were observed that would impact demolition.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

3.4 Building/Area: Laboratory - Building 407

DESCRIPTION: The laboratory provided facilities for the following purposes:

- 1. Testing of raw materials.
- 2. Production control analysis.
- 3. Testing of final products.
- 4. Assistance in solving production problems.
- 5. Testing associated with pilot plant operations.
- 6. Development projects.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:

This building does not contain process related equipment or piping. There are two metal heat treating devices which may require special cleaning prior to placement in the material staging area. They may contain residual heat treating chemicals, among the debris that was thrown inside them.

The piping in the laboratory building is almost exclusively utility piping; primarily water, steam, air, fuel gas, ethylene glycol brine, and vacuum lines.

A rooftop dust collector served the down-draft tables in several areas of the building.

Specially configured fume hoods were provided to support the use of perchloric acid in analytical procedures.

Lead piping, especially sink traps are installed in many of the sinks.

Elemental mercury was used extensively in the laboratory building, and extensive mercury contamination has occurred as a result.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS:</u> Hg spills are extensive, and must be cleaned prior to building demolition when benches are removed. Radiologically contaminated equipment and debris is present throughout; in particular, lab hoods are full of debris and extremely radioactive.

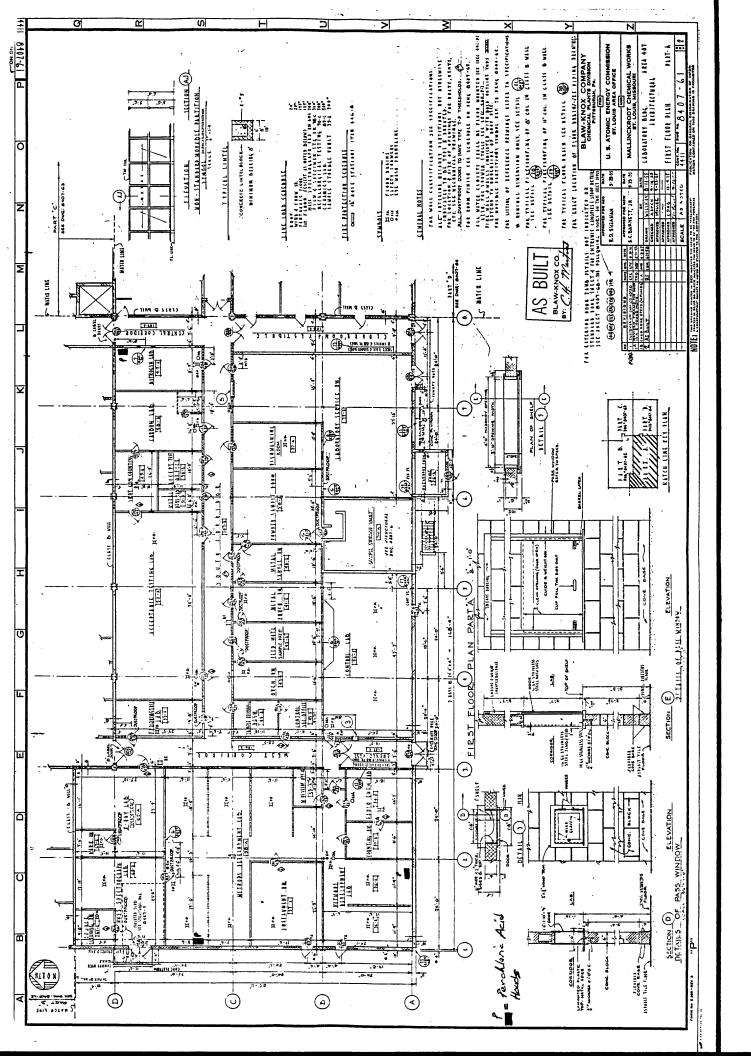
The exhaust stacks tied to the perchloric acid (HClO₄) hoods are very conspicuous on the roof of the laboratory building. Each hood has its own ejector stack, which is made of aluminum and fitted with a water sprayer. The ejectors are approximately 11 ft tall above roof level. The configuration of the perchloric acid ventilation system is shown in the attached drawing. It appears that the vent pipes are oriented vertically to prevent condensation from being retained in the piping, and the fans did not come in contact with the perchloric acid off gases.

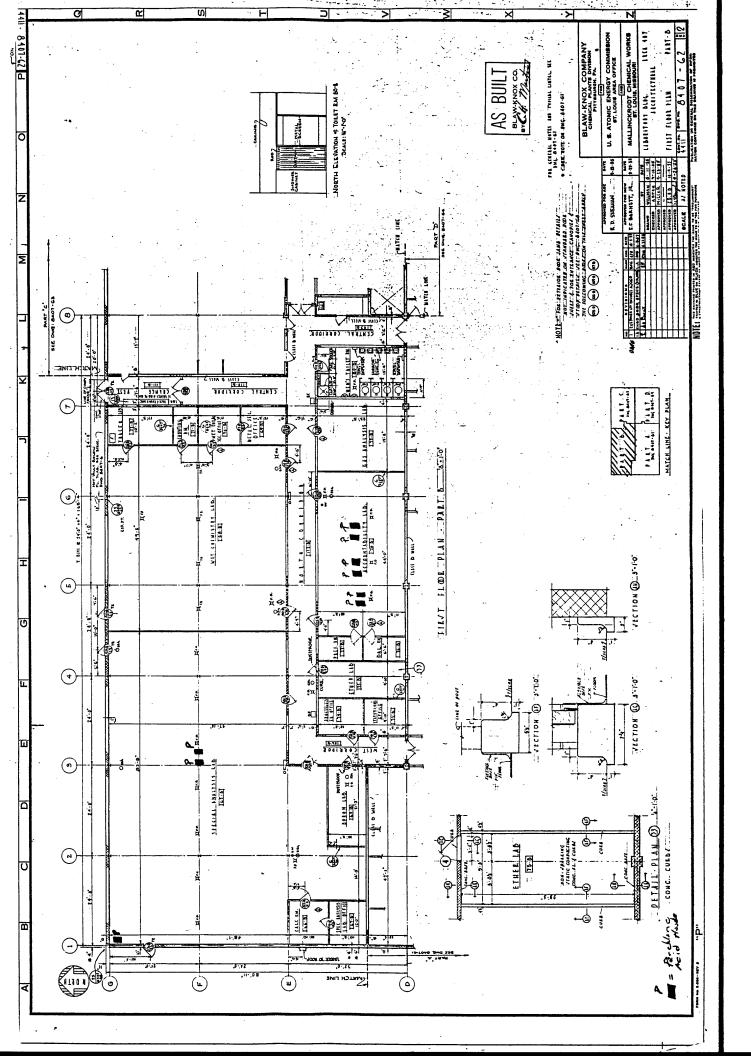
There are 14 perchloric acid hoods in the laboratory building. As part of the demolition of the laboratory, the perchloric acid hoods will each be steam cleaned and tested to assure that any residual perchlorate compounds that may be present are removed. A specific procedure for this effort will be incorporated in the Safe Work Plan based on National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, Chapter 6-12 and A-6-12.2.

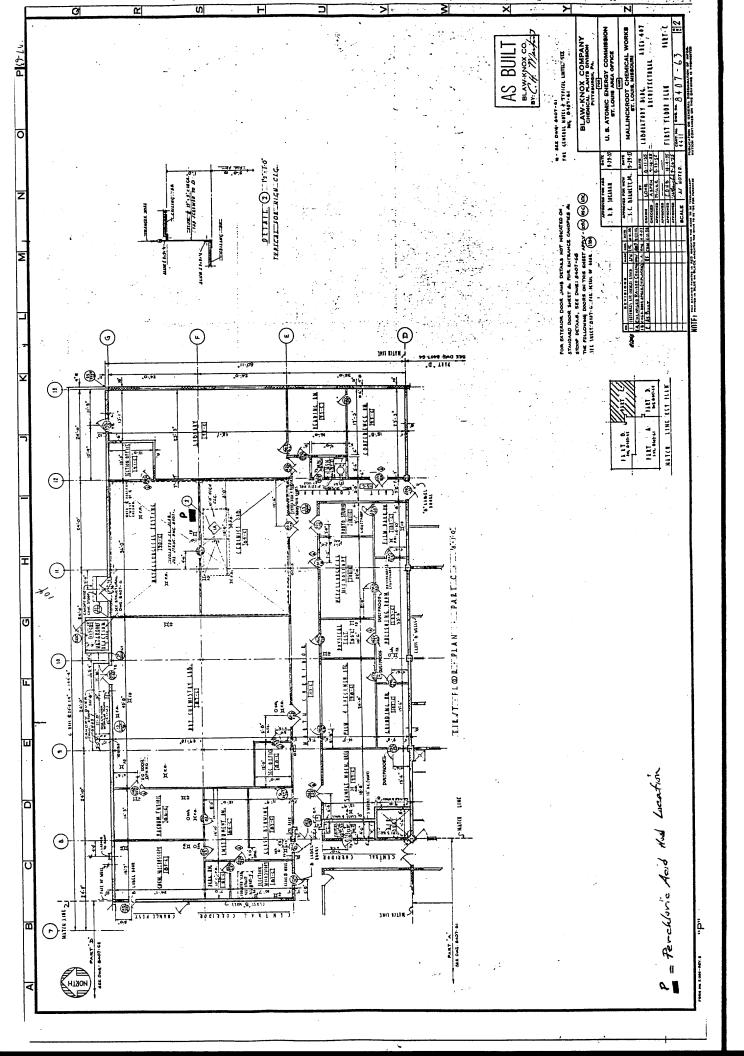
Due to the possibility of shock sensitive residues in the lead piping, special safety measures will be needed during demolition and material handling. These procedures may entail the use of blast shields or remote shearing devices. Sampling was not attempted because a safe and effective means of collecting samples was not available.

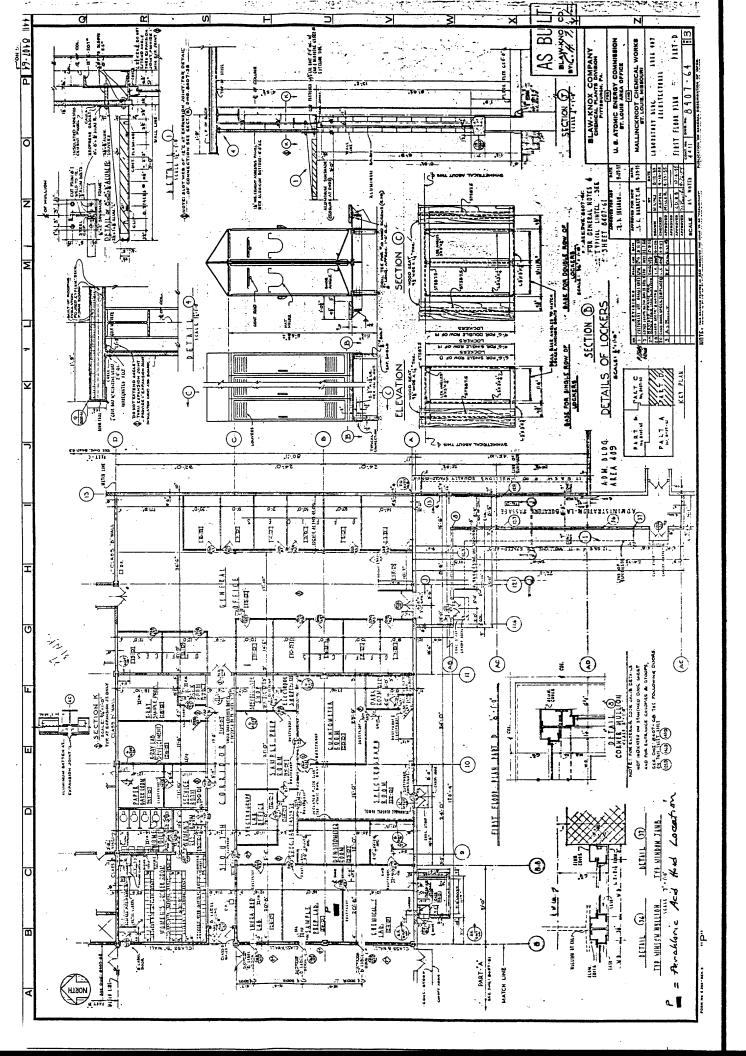
Penthouse A contained PCB transformers and requires thorough decontamination.

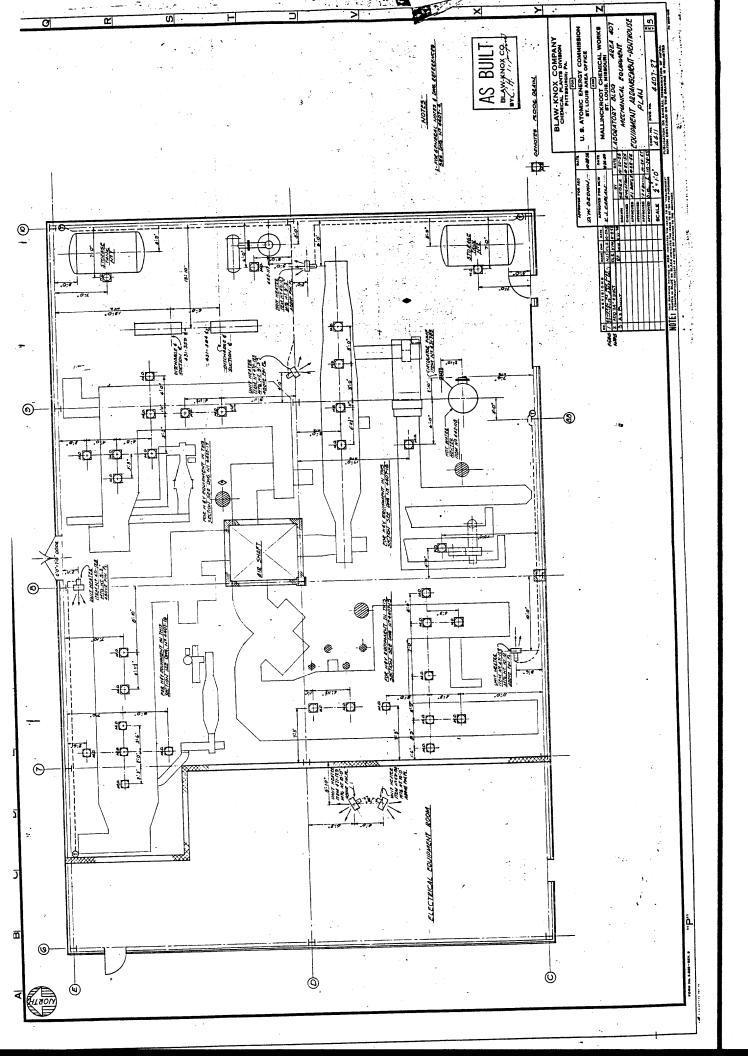
Essentially all other items which posed a chemical hazard were removed during chemical consolidation projects.

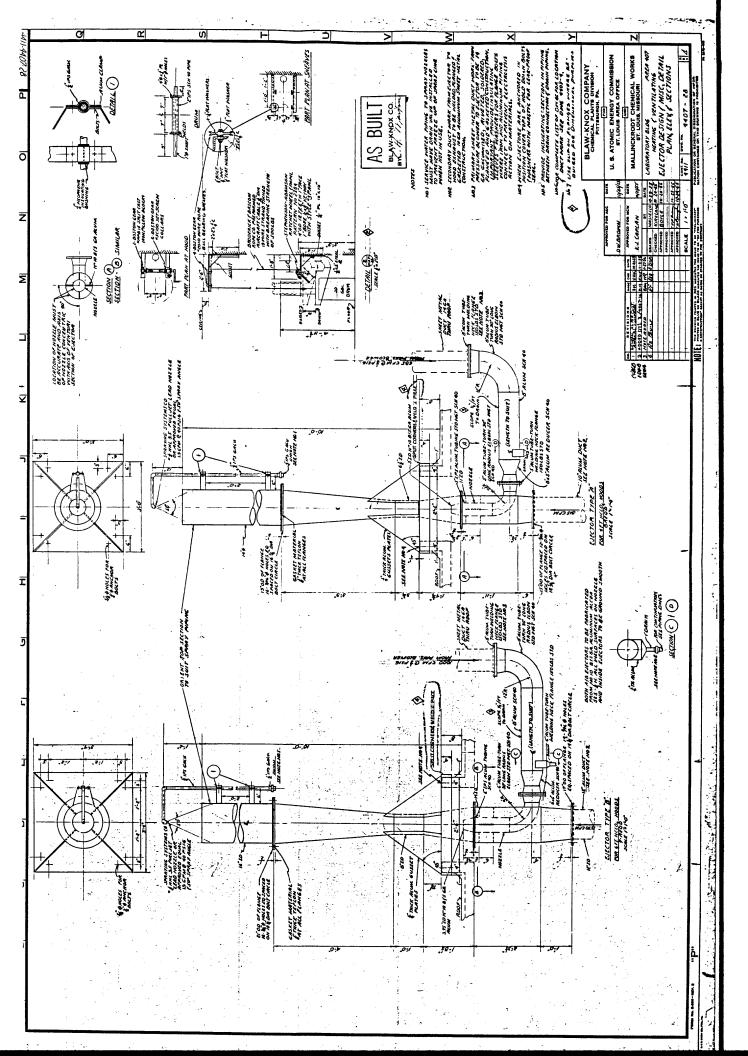












SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

3.5 Building/Area: Maintenance and Storage - Building 408

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: Building 408 housed various maintenance shops, including an automotive maintenance shop, maintenance equipment, and storage for supplies such as spare parts.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> This building does not contain process related equipment or piping. Numerous pieces of equipment contain oily residues.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS:</u> Several areas are designated for PCB cleanup. No other chemical concerns were noted. Essentially all miscellaneous items which posed a chemical hazard were removed during chemical consolidation projects conducted under the WSSRAP.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

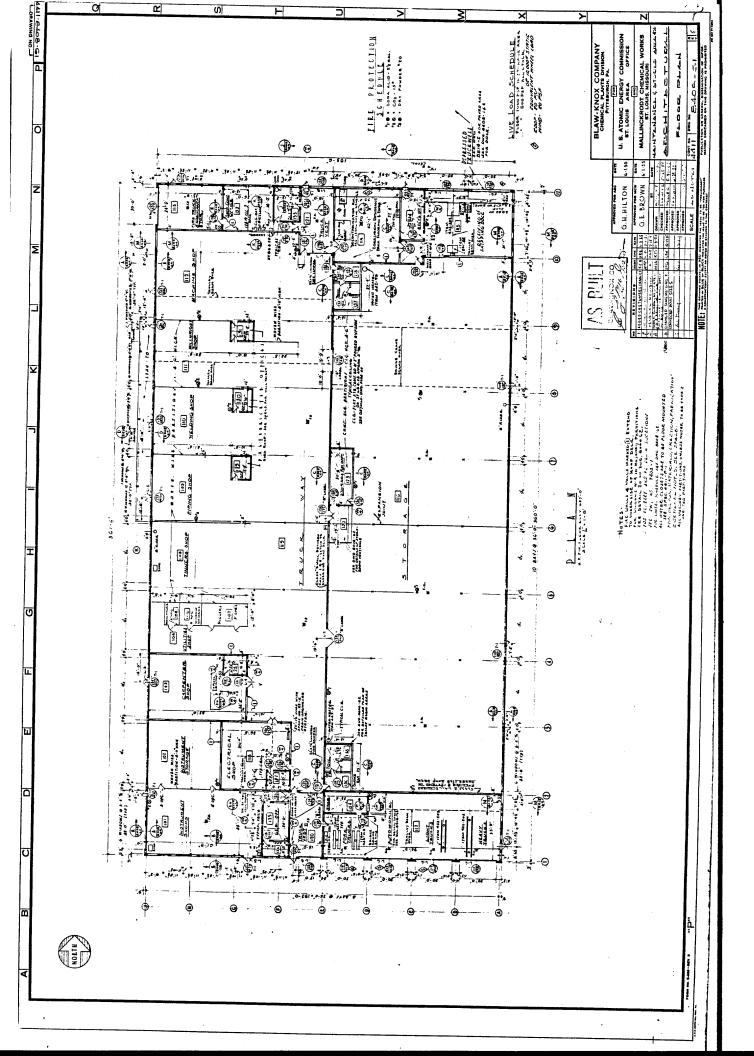
3.6 Building/Area: Services Building - Building 410

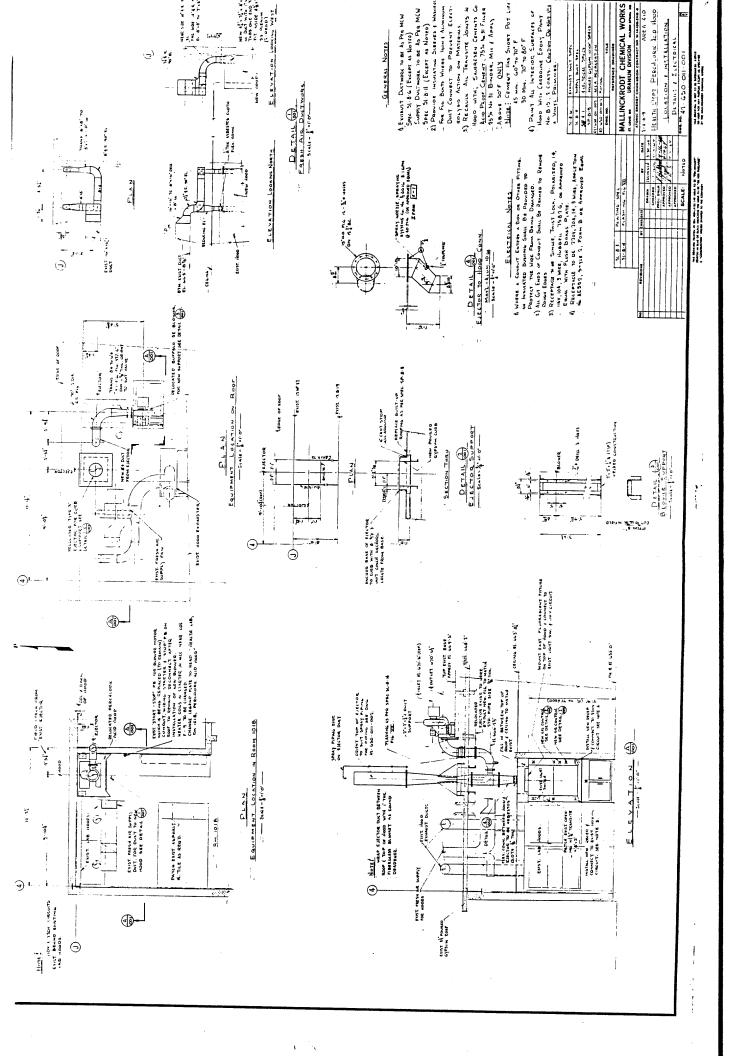
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The services building housed the following facilities: cafeteria, health department, guard house, gate house, men's change rooms, shower and laundry facilities.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> This building does not contain process related equipment or piping. Some oily medical laboratory equipment is present, such as the x-ray machine. A perchloric acid hood is present in the north west corner of the building in the medical services area.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: One wall in the x-ray room contains a lead shield to protect the x-ray technician from exposure to x-rays. All PCB data is below the 100 μg/100 cm² cleanup criteria. No other chemical concerns were noted. Essentially all miscellaneous items which posed a chemical hazard were removed during chemical consolidation projects conducted under the Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project (WSSRAP).

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.





3.7 Building/Area: Paint Shop - Building 417

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The paint shop supported plant maintenance functions, which included applying coatings to various pieces of equipment, containers, fixtures, etc. The building is divided into a general storage section, and work space. The work section is equipped with a spray booth and spray equipment.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: This building does not contain process related equipment or piping. Some oily residues and dried/hardened paint spills are present on the floors.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS:</u> Several areas are designated for PCB cleanup. The spray painting booth requires cleaning, to remove filters and over-spray dust, prior to placement in the MSA. No other chemical concerns were noted. Essentially all miscellaneous items which posed a chemical hazard were removed during chemical consolidation projects conducted under the WSSRAP.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

3.8 Building/Area: Ambulance Garage - Building 430

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: This is a cinder block building designated as a garage for the chemical plant's ambulance service. It could house two ambulances.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> No chemical systems are present.

<u>OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS</u>: No PCB contamination areas were detected. No other chemical impacts affecting demolition were observed.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

3.9 Building/Area: Proof Samplers - Buildings 431 and 432

<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> The proof samplers housed automated sampling equipment for taking periodic samples of process sewer and sanitary sewer water, prior to discharge from the site. Laboratory personnel analyzed the waste water for uranium content to ensure that the

concentration of uranium in the waste stream did not exceed 1 g/l. Traces of other process chemicals were also measured periodically, primarily to monitor process efficiencies. There are three proof samplers serving different areas and systems on the chemical plant site. Building 431 proof sampler sampled the laboratory waste water and sewer lines serving Building 407. The Building 432 proof sampler sampled the sanitary sewer system tied to the Imhoff sewage treatment facility.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS</u>: The proof sampler stations consist of a reinforced concrete structure, flume, flow orifices, pumps, and auxiliary instrumentation below ground, covered by a small prefabricated steel housing. The above ground structures house a proof sampler enclosed in a cabinet, a storage tank (s.s. vat), and instrumentation.

<u>ANALYSIS/OBSERVATIONS</u>: The tanks in Buildings 431 and 432 were empty and no visible residue was present. During plant operation the tank in Building 431 would have contained highly dilute solutions of process chemicals, laboratory reagents, thorium, and uranium compounds. The tank in Building 432 would have contained composites of the sanitary sewer discharge water. The sanitary sewer system was isolated from the process waste streams. These two stainless steel vats will be cleaned to pass a radiological survey as part of the demolition.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None

3.10 Building/Area: Storage - Building 433

<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> Building 433 was used to store maintenance vehicles and smaller mechanical components.

<u>CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:</u> No chemical systems are present. Several oily spill areas were noted during previous investigations.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: All of the areas tested for surface PCB contamination had no detectable PCB.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: None.

4 DEMOLITION PACKAGE 3 BUILDINGS

4.1 Building/Area: Green Salt Plant - Building 201

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The green salt plant was designed for conversion of orange oxide (UO_3) , from the denitration process in Building 103, to brown oxide (UO_2) , and brown oxide to green salt (UF_4) .

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:

Level 1 - Green salt systems: hoppers, weighing hoppers, screw conveyors, and drum filling station,

Hydraulic system: oil reservoirs, piping and filters.

Freon 22 system: pump, condenser and compressor.

Water softener system.

Lime slurry mixing tanks and sump slurry neutralization tanks.

Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid superheaters and vaporizer system.

Anhydrous ammonia dissociation system.

HF rundown tanks from azeotrope distillation system.

Sumps.

Level 2

Hydrofluorination reactors and AHF piping.

UF₄ to UO₂ reverter (R-10) and electric superheater for steam.

Dryers and weighing hoppers.

Hydraulic powered screw conveyors.

Vacuum pumps.

Vacuum cleaning system, dust collectors and piping.

Lime slurry make-up tank.

Level 3

HF reactors and AHF piping.

HF azeotrope distillation system.

Feed hoppers.

HF holding tanks (rubber lined).

Hydrogen distribution system, valves and piping.

Dust collection system.

AHF and nitrogen flow controls.

Level 4

Screw-type UO₃ reduction reactors.

Dust collection cyclone.

Weighing hopper.

Feed hoppers (UO₃).

Screw conveyors.

Fluidized bed reduction reactors - five banks.

HF off-gas piping.

Duct work for dust control system.

Level 5

HF off-gas filters.

Hydrogen burners, propane supply for pilot lights.

Orange oxide hopper unloading platforms.

Duct work.

Exhaust stacks.

ROOFTOPS

Bag houses and other dust control systems.

Refrigeration system for HF azeotrope annex.

Exhaust stacks.

LIST OF CHEMICALS USED IN BUILDING 201:

Lime (calcium hydroxide).

Anhydrous ammonia.

Hydrogen.

Nitrogen.

Freon 22.

Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid.

Hydrofluoric acid, various concentrations.

Uranium oxides.

Uranium tetrafluoride.

Potassium hydroxide.

Hydraulic oil.

Propane.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS: Uranium oxides and green salt residues are present throughout. Uranium compounds have been deposited on many exposed surfaces as offgases condensed out on pipe insulation, I-beams, ceilings, handrails, etc. This contamination is highly mobile, and should be removed prior to demolition. Oxides of uranium and green salt are insoluble in water.

The HF, AHF, and azeotrope systems have been ventilated, with several low points found open to the environment. Spot tests conducted on the internals of these systems (at accessible points) were determined pH neutral. Some pipe ends have deposits of green salt. Radioactive residue on all process piping and equipment in this building should be removed prior to placement in the MSA.

All radioactive residuals in this building can be easily detected by a field geiger counter.

Unreacted HF liquid is not expected to be present anywhere in this building, due to its characteristics. It appears that most of the systems have been open to the atmosphere, therefore it is not likely that unreacted HF exists. However, the demolition subcontractor shall approach the HF systems with due caution, especially when disassembling heat exchangers, distillation columns, and horizontal sections of piping. HF protective gear should be specified for disassembling these critical areas, if remote demolition methods are

not used. Hydrogen gas is a by-product when HF reacts with iron, so explosion potential must be monitored before any cutting takes place.

Graphite items (HF azeotrope distillery, condensers, etc.) may contain radioactive residues in unknown quantity. A silver lining 1/8 in. thick is indicated in several as-built drawings, but not discovered during building investigation. There were numerous modifications to the systems in Building 201, so it is possible that the silver-lined equipment was replaced prior to shutdown.

Sump pump-out lines are suspect for radioactive contamination only. Sump water results will reflect contamination levels in the pipe rinse water.

Banks of HF reactors and reduction reactors will need surface cleaning.

The outside nitrogen tank west of Building 201 is empty.

Five banks of fluidized bed reduction reactors are present; they are coated with asbestos and inaccessible for sampling. UO_2 and UO_3 may be present.

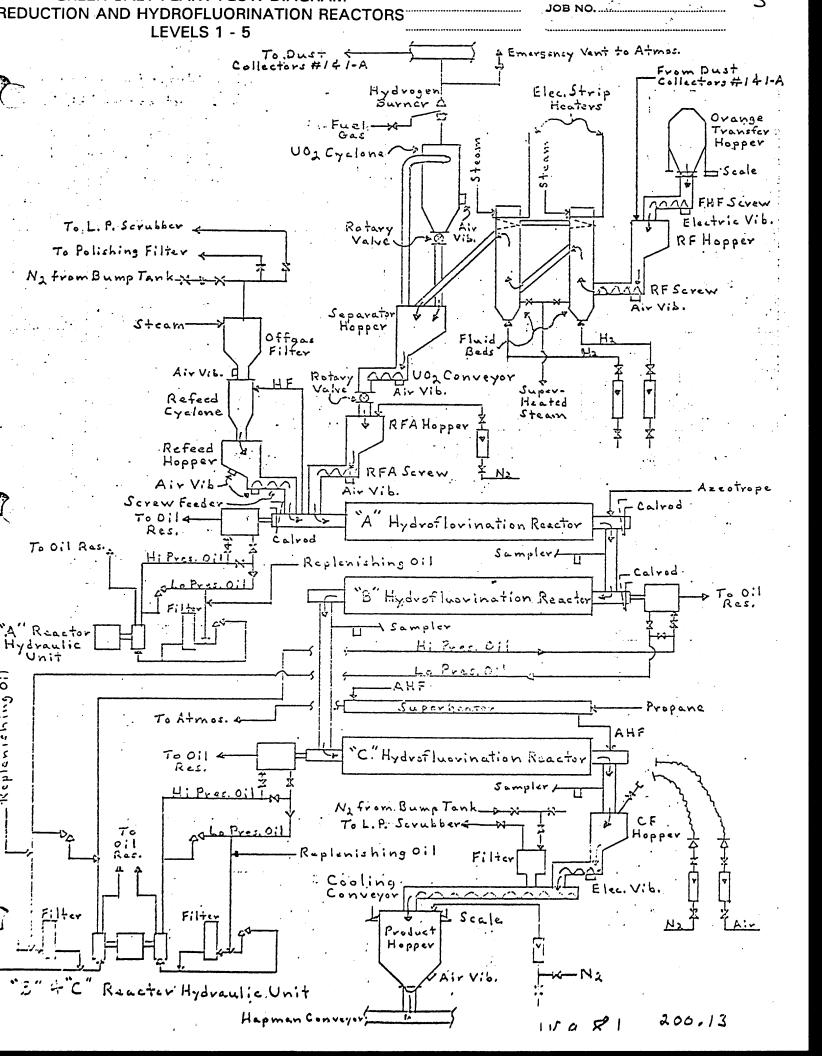
The freon system has been vented. It was used in the refrigeration system to control the temperature of Building 202 (AHF Storage) to less than 60°F, and supplied refrigerant to the condensers in the HF azeotrope distillation system. Freon was not an integral part of the chemical processes in Building 201.

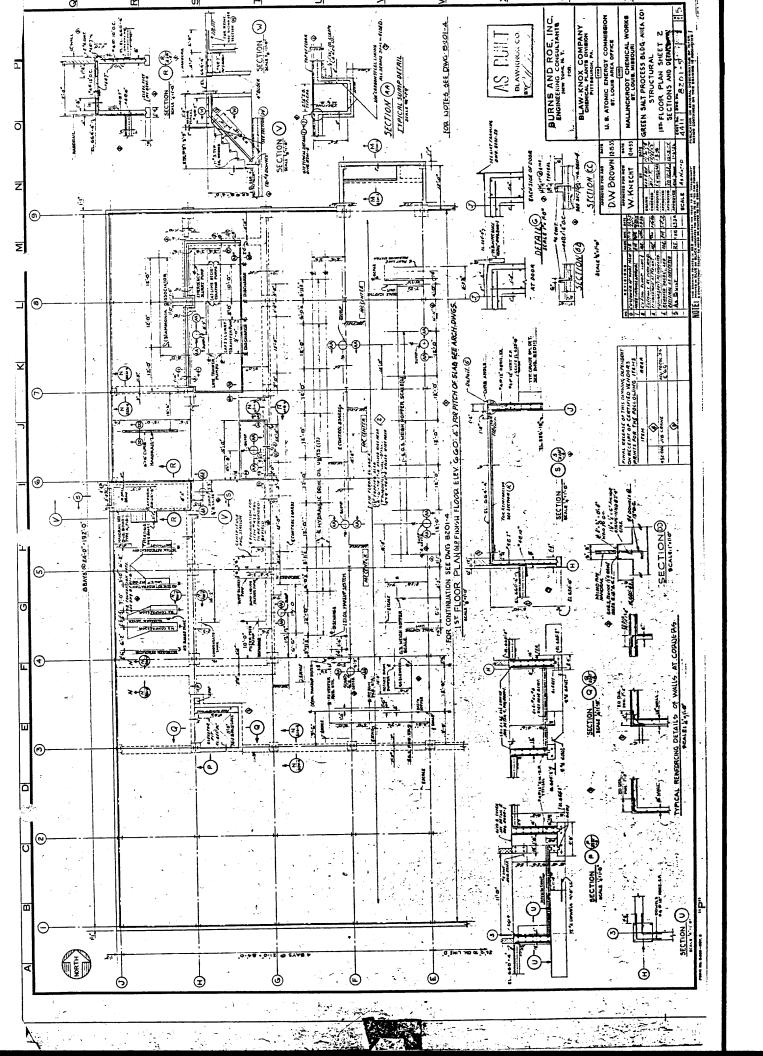
Five mixing tanks; No's 0079, 0080, 0081, 0085, 0086 have lime residues inside, and the filter screen between Tanks 0085 and 0086 contains 1/2 lb of yellow cake.

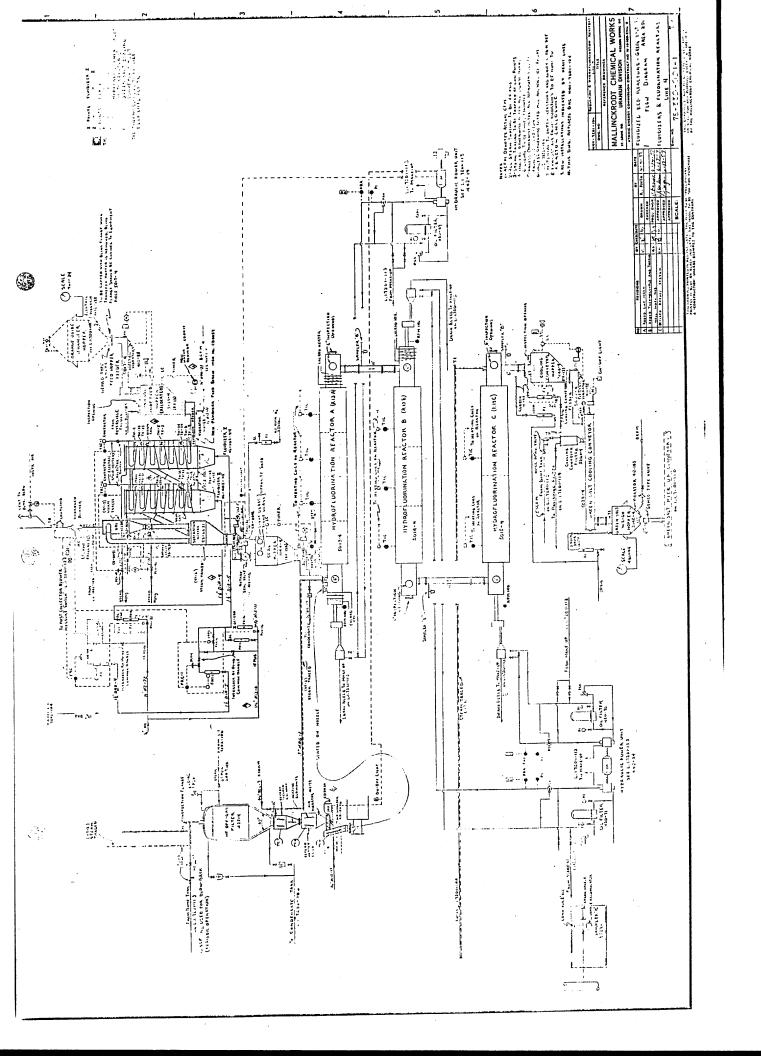
A water softener located on the ground floor is empty.

Utility piping consists of cooling water, steam, air, hydrogen, nitrogen, city water and gas. Much of this piping has been severed during overhead piping removal. Valves are open on these lines.

Process piping consisted of hydrofluoric acid lines, lime/acidic waste water neutralization lines, cracked ammonia lines, off-gas lines.







Potential Resource Conservation Recovery Act/Toxic Substance Control Act (RCRA/TSCA) Wastes: hydrofluoric acid contaminated residues, ammonia residues, and accumulated waste water and sediment in sumps. Lubricants tainted with PCBs are present at several locations identified during sampling. No sources for reactive, toxic or ignitable wastes were identified. HF, ammonia and freon are highly volatile compounds which dissipate rapidly when vented to the atmosphere, and leave no residuals. The sumps are being analyzed for toxic metals. Data is due shortly.

Eleven off-gas condensers and filters are located on the 5th level. These units are coated with asbestos and were inaccessible for sampling. Radioactive solids are expected to be present, no liquids are anticipated due to openings at low points in these items.

Ammonia dissociation systems - level 1 NW corner, Tanks 0247, 0248, 0249 are lined with asbestos insulation. The ammonia dissociators also contain a catalyst consisting of balls made of iron oxide. No free liquids are present.

Dust collection, air handling, and ductwork systems are likely to have large amounts of radioactive dust and uranium compounds. In-house vacuum systems and baghouses are also radiologically contaminated. Baghouses on the roofs were inaccessible for internal inspection; the amount of radioactive dust in these systems is unknown.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.

4.2 Building/Area: Metals Plant - Building 301

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The metals plant was designed to convert green salt to pure uranium metal. The metal was shaped and processed to meet geometric and metallurgical specifications, and prepared for shipment to other off-site facilities.

CHEMICAL SYSTEMS:

uf₄/magnesium blender and reaction vessel loading station.

MgF₂ liner formation (jolter area and MgF₂ loading hoppers).

Thermite reduction furnaces - mixture of UF₄/magnesium.

Slag handling system, dingot cleaning and reactor lid cleaning - MgF₂, uranium and uranium compounds.

Two molten salt baths with water quench baths and oil separator tank (located outside, north of bldg.).

Container washing station.

Turret lathes, boring, rod straightening and sawing machines with cutting/lube/hydraulic oil.

Rotary kiln - oxidized uranium chips and slag for reprocessing.

Crucible formation.

Trichloroethylene vapor degreaser, bulk storage tank and rinse baths.

Sump water treatment system - caustic soda (NaOH) mix tank settling tank leaf-type filter tank filtered water collection tank

Vacuum pumps/hydraulic systems - some used PCB oil.

OBSERVATIONS/ANALYSIS:

According to site archives and field investigations, the chemicals used in this building were UF₄, MgF₂, metallic uranium, metallic magnesium, NaOH, salt bath chemicals (i.e., a mixture of lithium carbonate and potassium carbonate), and trichloroethylene (TCE).

The vacuum cleaning system and duct work are radiologically contaminated. Loose radioactive contamination is everywhere.

The slag processing area in Building 301-south is contaminated with radioactive solids.

The metal shaping/grinding/drilling/milling equipment is oily in most locations.

The container washing system in the NW corner of Building 301 contains high pH radioactive residue, which will be removed as part of demolition of the building.

The caustic tank and three caustic lines are pH neutral; valves may have accumulated rainwater and/or oil inside.

The bulk TCE tank is empty, no TCE was detected by photoionization detector (PID). The lines are free of TCE based on PID measurements. The vapor degreaser and rinse tanks were also negative for TCE vapors, and no sludge or bottom residue was observed. These items are radiologically contaminanted and cleaning is needed.

Although the majority of oil-containing machinery has been drained in-place, selected pieces of inaccessible mechanical equipment throughout the building will have to be drained of oil, decontaminated or containerized as the s/c makes these units accessible.

The salt bath, quench tank, and water storage tank at NE corner of Building 301 were inaccessible for characterization, but are expected to be highly contaminated with radioactivity. The salt bath used molten salt, which the literature indicates was a mixture of lithium carbonate and potassium carbonate as a means of heat-treating the uranium bars. Heat treating was used to randomize the crystalline structure of the metal product, and thus improve its metallurgical properties.

Another salt bath is present in the extrusion press and billet heater area. The salt bath in the extrusion press area was used as a receptacle for miscellaneous debris during plant shutdown. No chemical residues were observed.

MgF₂ residues are present in the liner formation area.

PCB contamination is likely to be present in the capacitor cabinets in the billet heater area. Visible leaks were noted on many of the capacitors taken out of these cabinets.

Utility piping consists of air, steam, water, electrical conduit, and gas.

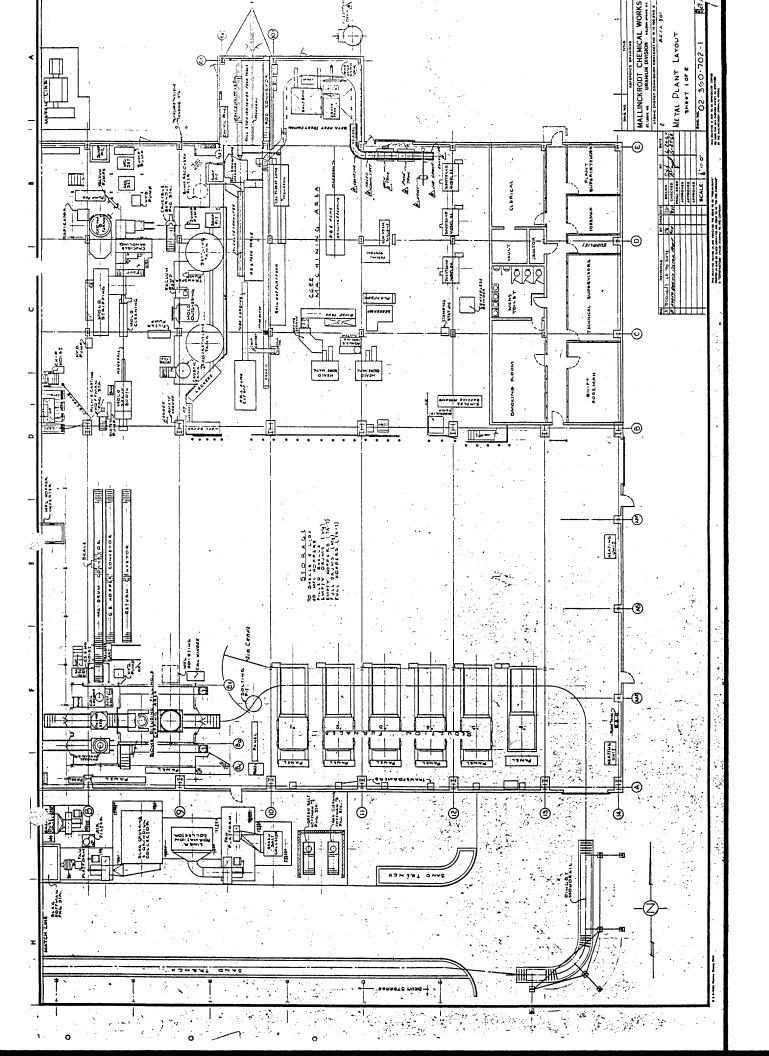
Chemical-carrying piping consisted of TCE and caustic soda solutions.

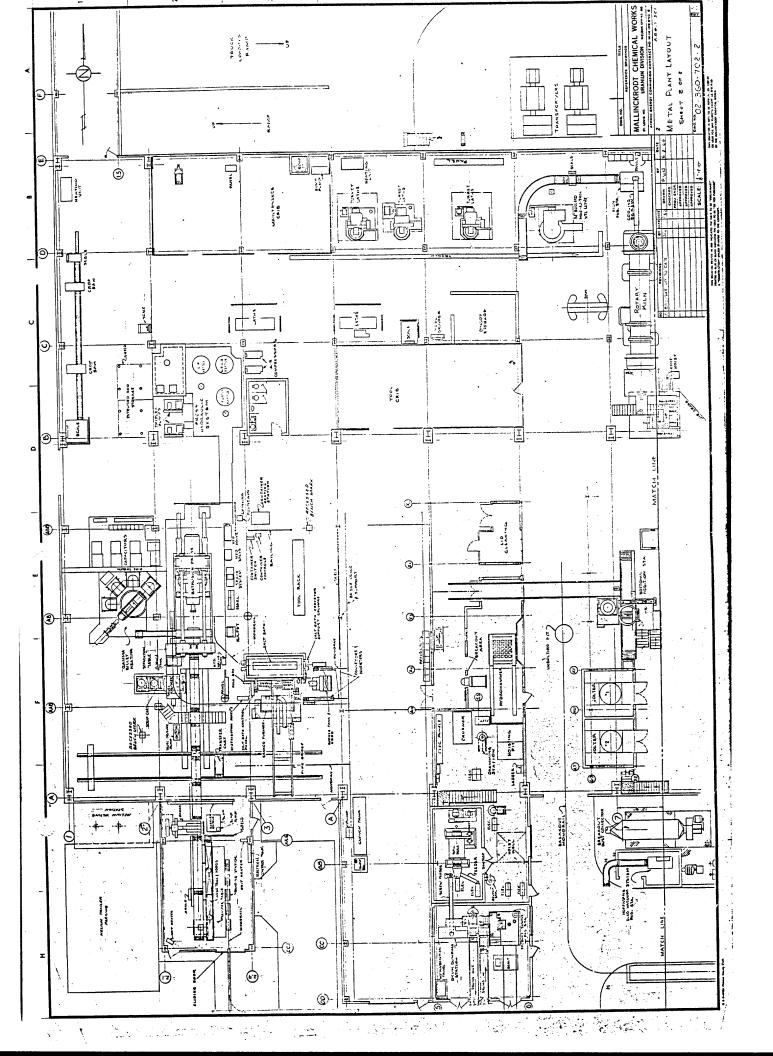
The oil settling tank outside the north wall of Building 301 was PCB wipe tested, and is not contaminated.

The bar shearing/washing/bundling area in the SW corner of Building 301 was not accessible for sampling.

There are two small out buildings south of Building 301 which need to be accounted for in the statement of work.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS: See the following drawings.





5 REFERENCES

- Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 761.120 PCB Spill Cleanup Policy, and Part 761.123 Definitions, 1990.
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